The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4451. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1865. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Letters from Our London and Paris Correspondents.

Increased Popular Excitement on the Jamaica Massacres.

The Suspension of Gov. Eyre on the Charge of Excessive Severity.

Mr. Bright on the Objects and Prospects of Political Reform.

The Mystery of Gen. Schofield's Mission to Europe.

Perplexities, Surmises and Conclusions of the French Press.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Excitement at Public Meetings on Jamaican Affairs—Gov. Eyre Superseded—Arrival of Gen. O'Connor and Col. Nelson—Extradition Treaty—French and English Commerce—Belgium—American Thanksgivings in Europe—An Offshoot of Royalty—Amusements.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1865.

We have had a stirring week, a week of public meetings, excitement, quarreling and brawling, not calculated to give one much respect for the omnipotent public opinion we read about. The greatest of the public meetings was that at Exeter Hall, on the Jamaica business, at which Gordon was duly canonized a saint, and Gov. Eyre held up, if not hung up, as a murderer. Most of the public men invited fought shy, and politely declined to attend, but Mr. Mason Jones was there, and made a violent radical speech, while Rev. Mr. Conway, formerly of Cincinnati, told them they had only to scratch a planter to find a slave-driver. As he hails from Virginia he may have scratched a few. The meeting was more violent than usual. They would hear but one side, and at any show of opposition the row was universal. The government succumbed at once to this demonstration—in fact it gave in when it heard of it, and Gov. Storks, of Malta, leaves on Monday to supersede Gov. Eyre and investigate the whole matter.

It was droll enough to read, the morning after the great Exeter Hall demonstration, that Gen. O'Connor and Col. Nelson, the two highest military officers in Jamaica, under whose orders all the courts-martial had been held, and the hangings and floggings perpetrated, had arrived in London. These "blood-thirsty miscreants" are old and distinguished officers. Gen. O'Connor has served thirty-five years in the West Indies and on the West Coast of Africa, and ought to know the colored population if anybody does. Col. Nelson has had long service in India. Both came home as innocent as babies expecting honors and rewards, perhaps public receptions and ovations, for having saved Jamaica; and thus must have been very much astonished to read and hear on every side that they were regarded by a large party of their countrymen as Caligulas, Pizarros, Robespieres—murderers fit for the gallows, while the men they had been flogging and hanging as rebels, were saints and martyrs. I do not believe two British commanders were ever more astonished since Admiral Keppel was court-martialed, and Admiral Byng was hanged at the yard-arm of his own ship, "*pour encourager les autres.*"

Mr. Buxton says all the Tories take the part of the whites, and all the Liberals go for the negroes. This is not very exact. The *Times*, if not Liberal, has supported a Liberal Administration, and will continue to do so as long as it has a majority, and the *Telegraph* has the "largest circulation in the world," and is ultra-Liberal, yet takes the same view as the *Times* of the affair in Jamaica. The suspension of Gov. Eyre before any investigation has been made, or any charges were brought against him, except in public meetings in England, is considered by the Conservative press as a harsh measure, and one which may have a bad effect in the colonies. It does not appear that the people of Jamaica have any idea that Gov. Eyre or the military authorities, whom he did not command, have done anything illegal, improper, or unnecessary. I do not know what conclusion Gov. Storks and his commission may come to, but I imagine he may recommend that the white inhabitants of the island, some 13,000, be invited to emigrate to Trinidad, and the chief of the Maroons be appointed Governor.

The meeting at Exeter Hall was preceded by a large deputation to Earl Russell, which, not finding him, mobbed Mr. Cardwell wildly, and obstreperously insisted that Gov. Eyre should be suspended—some one, or the reporter, adding, "by the neck." The bills calling the meeting were of the sensation order, with large type announcements of "Jamaica Massacres." "Three thousand executions," "eight miles of dead bodies," which, if laid together lengthways, Mr. Babbage, with the help of his calculating machine, tells us would require each negro to be a fraction over fourteen feet long. No doubt a great many were hung, but it is improbable that their necks were stretched as much as these accounts would indicate. "Why," asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, cannot people look at the matter calmly and in a judicial spirit?" Sure enough, why? but that is precisely what they do not do. They are told that Gov. Eyre hanged people without a fair trial; and they are for hanging him without any trial whatever.

If I could have the appointment of the new Governor of Jamaica, I would have sent out Mr. Thomas Carlyle, at present holding the comparatively unimportant office of Rector of the Edinburgh University. He might not be successful with Quashee, but he has at least a clear, definite theory on the subject, and I wish he might have the opportunity to put it in practice.

Mr. Bright has made one of the longest speeches he has ever delivered. It fills seven columns of the *Times*, and though made expressly for the people of Birmingham, is meant also for the rest of mankind. Mr. Bright has great hopes of Earl Russell. It is evident that he has been "seen," and that he has promised his support to the government. That means a reform bill—the promise of one at least. Mr. Bright wants the suffrage extended to five millions of men, who are not, but ought to be, voters. But he will compromise at present for a million. When he has these it will be easy to get the remainder. If the present Parliament will extend the suffrage to a million of non-voters, of course a Parliament elected by these would readily give votes, the ballot, any thing they wanted to their poorer brethren. Of these five millions of voteless heads of families, Mr. Bright told his hearers, one million were paupers, and another million just hovering on the verge of pauperism—one million in the pit, and another million clinging to the edge—with teeth and toe nails. A slight error here—for the paupers are a million of individuals, not families.

But this question of universal suffrage is beginning to look serious, and a blunder now may precipitate what may be a catastrophe. Is Russell fooling Bright? I do not believe that the governing class in England is ready to resign its power into the hands of the millions, either of paupers or those whose daily labor barely saves them from pauperism. Russell, to keep the support of Bright, may bring in a bill. Mr. Bright, as he intimates, may take office. He may even accept a peerage, and meekly take his seat beside Monckton Milnes as Lord Broadbrim; but lords and commoners will both hesitate to open a flood-gate that may sweep them all to destruction.

One of the great public meetings of the week has been one of the working men, on this subject. Our largest public halls may hold five thousand persons. This is a small fraction of a population of three millions, but when each one of the five thousand is shouting with the whole force of his lungs, and hitting out right and left, the scene is more lively than agreeable. The speakers at St. Martin's Hall were masons, plasterers, shoemakers, in a cut and dried programme. They are stolid, stubborn fellows, eccentric as to aspirates, and not what Americans or Irishmen would call eloquent. In fact, if there should be a fluent speaker in a London meeting, you may be sure that he has Irish blood in his veins.

While these men were going in for their small measures of reform, as household suffrage, better wages, less work, cheaper living and more enjoyment, a party of Chartists tried to get a hearing for their larger ideas of human rights. Then Greek met Greek. There was a tremendous fight, and the Chartists being in the minority, and therefore having no rights in a free country, were pitched neck and crop out of the building, and, I hope, dragged off by the policemen as disturbers of the peace.

That unfortunate Fenian, O'Donovan Rossa, who rejected his lawyer and took his own part, did not make much by the operation, except to worry the Judges and weary the jury. Instead of ten or twenty years, he was sentenced to penal servitude for life. This, it was alleged, was because he had been engaged in the insurrection of 1848. I commend his case to the Senate in Union-square. After disposing of him, the commission proceeded to Cork, where their first victim is an Irish American who demanded a mixed jury, half Irish and half foreigners. I am curious to see if such a jury will convict.

Among the atrocities charged upon this O'Donovan Rossa by the Attorney-General, was a fresh article in the *People*, "which instructed the members (of the Fenian organization) that every man was to be a sovereign, and the rulers the servants of the people." This Rossa, or Man of Rags, it seems, has been to America, under another name, and it is suspected that he picked up some of his heterodox notions on the other side of the Atlantic. If every man were to be a sovereign, there could be no chance for Victoria Regina; and if rulers are to be the servants, it becomes a puzzle who shall give orders and who obey them. Rossa, to all this, boldly denied that he owed any allegiance to the government which was trying him; and the *Nation*, in a bold and forcible article, took the same ground. An Irishman, it said, owed no allegiance to England, and therefore could not be guilty of treason. Irishmen owe allegiance to Ireland. This is the very matter in controversy, and as Rossa has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for an attempt to act upon this doctrine, it may be that the *Nation* will be called upon to answer for asserting it.

As to the Fenian Government in Union-square very little is said. The British Minister at Washington has a smart corps of Fenians in his pay, some of whom are also drawing salaries from the Fenian Government. As there is no law against establishing societies, lodges, joint stock companies and so on in America, and calling them Fenians, Odd Fellows or any other name, it is not expected that either the National or State Governments can do anything in the premises. When Mr. President O'Mahony does any act in violation of neutrality, when he fits out an *Alabama* or a *Shenandoah*, you will be expected to bestir yourselves as soon after they have sailed as possible.

While we are speculating on the consequences of a termination of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, France has given England notice that she has no occasion for the continuance of the Extradition Treaty between the two countries. The reason is that during the whole period of the existence of such a treaty every criminal demanded by England of France has been promptly surrendered, while not one single criminal demanded by France has ever been given up by England. This has not been altogether the fault of the government, but so many legal obstacles have been thrown in the way of the execution of the treaty as to make it utterly ineffective, and the Emperor does not choose to be any longer a party to such a one-sided arrangement. Therefore, at the termination of the period specified in the treaty, a man who can rob the Bank of England and get his booty over to Calais or Boulogne, will be as safe as if he were in Timbuctoo.

Only he must cross in a steamer which will not run into a ship in the passage, as the *Samphire* did the other night. She ran into an American bark, and but for her being built with tight bulkheads would have gone straight to the bottom. Both she and the bark got into Dover, much injured, and four of the steamer's passengers were drowned.

It appears that the commercial treaty works rather better than that for extradition. The French exports to England for the last three quarters of the year, are £20,790,537, while those from the United Kingdom to France are $6,721,280. The French have no reason to complain of this; and they are advancing with giant strides in manufactures, not only of light and fanciful articles, but those of the most useful and solid character, and are sending to England, not only clocks and jewelry, but stationery, steam-engines and locomotives. Who would have believed even ten years ago, that an Englishman would send to France for a steam-engine to work a coal pit? The French engineers and mechanicians are more highly and thoroughly educated than the English, and when you come to machinery, brains are worth more than brawn.

The death of the King of Belgium, which some feared would be the signal of a convulsion, has been followed by the peaceful accession of his son, the Duke of Brabant. The Emperor of the French was the first to tender him his sympathies and congratulations; the first to shout through the telegraph; "The King is dead; long live the King!" If you believe him, France does not want Belgium—would scarcely have it at any price. Belgium is for France a barrier. Why should she wish to annoy a party of malcontents, red republicans, disciples of Victor Hugo, atheistical students, and English and French refugees? As to discontented and liberal Belgians—and people over here, if liberal, are sure to be discontented and troublesome—they wish to be annexed to France for two reasons: one, that they may get rid of a dominant church party; the other, that they may conspire against the Emperor. King Leopold was a Protestant, and suited them so far; but he was rather a mild type of Protestant, who educated his children Roman Catholics. The Empress of Mexico and the King of Belgium are therefore of the religion of a majority of their subjects. Belgium will therefore remain as it is until there are other changes.

I am reminded by the papers that the Americans have had a thanksgiving in Paris and Berlin. I cannot learn that any of us have given any thanks in London, except in the strictest privacy. Indeed, the cattle plague and enormous price of beef would not admit of it. At Berlin Gov. Wright entertained 300 guests on johnny-cake and cold water—but if anything was wanting in the fare he made up for it in the speeches. My private correspondents inform me that the Paris dinner at the Grand Hotel was magnificent. Mr. Bigelow illustrated the diplomatic apothegm that "speech is silver, and silence is gold," and on this occasion went in for the silver. There was something deliciously *naive* about his speech. He said that when he was introduced to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, he frankly told him that he was a novice in diplomacy, whereupon that obliging gentleman, with all the politeness for which Frenchmen, and especially French diplomatists are distinguished. gave him a lesson, telling him that the true secret of success in his profession was to learn to see things from the point of view of those with whom he was to associate. Mr. Bigelow, having adopted this short and easy method, has found smoother sailing ever since. In fact, if you can only look at things, say the Mexican occupation or the *Alabama* claims, in the same light in which they are seen by Earl Ressell or M. Drouyn de Lhuys there can be no sort of difficulty.

I should not have adverted to the Paris Thanksgiving, only that we had none in London—to speak of—and that I might do justice to a too modest and therefore neglected profession—I mean the newspaper correspondents, who are seldom quoted, rarely noticed, and never praised according to their merits. I am informed that the best speeches made at the Paris dinner were by the correspondents of the New-York papers, and as they will be too modest to report, or even make proper mention of their own performances, I must do it for them. My correspondents assure me that they were the speeches of the evening, superior to those of the ministers of the gospel and the United States, Rev. Mr. Sunderland, or Mr. Bigelow, the Consuls, and distinguished guests. Everybody was taken by surprise; they became lions at once; were invited to dozens of dinners, and have had to spend so much for kid gloves and cab hire, as to compel them to strike at once for advanced salaries, which I advise to be paid; since a correspondent who dines out every day instead of taking pot luck at a *bouillon*, and drinks champagne instead of *ordinaire*, must write with proportionate brilliancy.

Every little while we read in England of the death of some person from eighty to a hundred years old, who belongs to the history of the Eighteenth Century. A few days ago died Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton, the only surviving child of King William IV. and the celebrated actress, Mrs. Jordan. She was beautiful, this Mrs. Jordan, and very clever in broad, rollicking comedy—something, I fancy, like Mrs. John Wood. Nice people complained that she had some notes of the oyster woman in her voice, but the sailor king did not like her the less for that. Her children were all well provided for, and took their place, like those of Nell Gwynne, at whose dairy I sometimes drink a glass of ale, among the highest of our haughty nobility. Lady Hallyburton held the pretty office of State Housekeeper of Kensington Palace—not that she ever went near the old rookery. Her duties consisted, like those of a great many other noble place-holders, in punctually receiving her salary. She resided at her castle in Scotland.

Jefferson is going to play through the holidays; Sothern is coming back to the Haymarket; the Davenport Brothers reopen next week at the Queen's Concert-rooms, Hanover-square; Miss Bateman takes a farewell benefit, playing *Juliet*, at Her Majesty's Theatre, with her two sisters to help her, and then off to America for another farewell and wedding tour; Adah Isaacs Menken is at Liverpool, and threatens to go to New-York to play *Ruy Blas*: but I forget that Congress is in session, and remembering that important fact, wish you a Happy New-Year, and pull up.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mystery of Gen. Schofield's Visit—Death of Leopold I., of Belgium—Will Belgium be Divided—The Fetes at Compiegne.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1865.

For a week the question Schofield has been the order of the day. If the General had been a vain man, his bump of admiration would have exploded. Was he for peace, was he for war? Did he come to order the French troops out of Mexico, or to settle the *Alabama* claims with England? Had he seen the Emperor or not? Had he seen M. Drouyn de Lhuys or not? These have been the daily subjects of discussion in the French press, some for and some against the truth of these various questions. At last the General made a speech at the Thanksgiving banquet, and drank to the "old friendship between France and the United States." But will it be believed? Even this did not satisfy the alarmists, and they only found in the General's frank and conciliatory words a cover for his secret diplomacy. To tell you all the nonsense which has been written and published about the General and his supposed mission, would occupy useless space. The sum total of the matter is that his presence here has given a big scare to the holders of Mexican bonds and to the partisans of Maximilian, and the idea once in their heads that he came to Europe on that business, it seems impossible to convince them that he could have come for any other purpose whatever.

The death of King Leopold, of Belgium, will serve as a diversion to the question Schofield. People will keep their eyes on the movements of the General, but they will cast glances also toward the Rhine, for that too is a question which has the faculty of moving men's souls in France. The question, in fact, has been squarely attacked by the press as one proper to be discussed, and the intimation of a London paper to the effect that a secret treaty exists between France, Prussia, Holland and England, by which England consents that the three other Powers are to divide up and absorb Belgium, has had great success in the French press.

But the Emperor, who has faith in the diplomacy of procrastination, who, in other words, waits till a question is well aired and well matured before giving any signs of his own opinions, will wait till the fruit is ripe before making a hostile demonstration. He will have a rude pressure to support from the army the coming year, for quasi-promises have been made in times gone by to the effect that it would be time to commence the campaign for the Rhine when the King of Belgium was dead.

The court people, having seen the cholera through, appear to be amusing themselves at Compeigne at a rate beyond all precedent in these latter times. To find its parallel one must go back to the period when Moliere made royal courtiers parade in sock and buskin before the grand monarrch. A literary and fighting man of title, the Captain Marquis de Massa, who has gained a reputation the last few years in the production of plays for private theatricals, is now the reviver of the old custom of telling Kings to their faces what great men they are. One can imagine the squirming of even as impassible a man as Louis Napoleon under such an infliction. M. de Massa's piece, which has just been played before the Court at Compeigne, and is called the "Commentaries of Cæsar," was written expressly for the Court, and has had a success quite unequaled in the history of similar attempts. The piece is a review of the principal events of the year, which the author and actors unroll before the eyes of the Emperor like a panorama, and into which is, more or less dexterously mixed, high sounding praises of His Majesty. For example, the Court beauty, the Marchioness de Galiffet, (Mlle. Laffite,) in the character of *Industry*, is made to launch full into the face of His Majesty the following verse, to the air of *T'en souviens-tu*:

> Ce cocher-là, jour et nuit, je vous jure,
> Du siége auguste ou le peuple l'a mis,
> Depuis seize ans sait bien, d'une main sure,
> Mener son char et ses coursiers soumis!
> Des trop fougueux calmant l'effervescence,
> Des trop craintifs corrigeant les arrets,
> Son char, enfin, c'est celui de la France,
> Et son chemin s'appelle le Progrés!

The ancient court-bards took good care not to talk to their monarchs about progress; nevertheless, true flattery consists in hitting the flattered individual in the weak place, and Napoleon the Third, as every one knows, makes great pretensions to progress. Louis XIV., for example, was compared by his courtiers to Jupiter, the terrible god of thunder, and it was a common thing to make him talk on the stage, *and in his own presence*, to Juno and Amphitryon, and the rest of the mythological family. For the first Napoleon, who had greater claims to the title of Jupiter than Louis XIV., the court-bards had already grown tamer in their eulogies, and scarcely dared say more to his face than that he controlled the elements, subject, however, to the will of Providence. But the age of mythological comparisons has given place to the age of utilitarian ideas, and the word "progress" is that which tickles, or appears to tickle, the ears of even the most reactionary of monarchs.

But the amusements at Compiègne have been cut suddenly short by the death of the King of Belgium, and even the court poet, the Marquis de Massa, finds himself ordered off to join in haste his regiment in Mexico. From the court triumphs of Compiègne, to the mud, and chapparel, and guerrilla life of Mexico! Can any more extraordinary transition in a man's life be imagined?

The marriage of the Princess Anna Murat (whose mother was a Miss Frazer, of South Carolina,) to the Duke de Mouchy, Prince de Poix, a dashing young Frenchman with a large fortune and princely tastes, will take place the 18th of this month, in the presence of the entire Court. The match is considered, I believe, a suitable one, and appears to give satisfaction to all the friends of the parties. As regards the two whom it most concerns, they appear to be entirely satisfied. As the Prince Lucien Murat, the bride's father, is not a wealthy man, it was reported in all the papers that the Emperor, with whom the Princess Anna was a great favorite, intended to give her a dowry of two million francs, but this report is denied this morning by order in one of the ministerial papers.

Mlle. Errazu, a young Mexican lady of great beauty, who has a dowry of millions of dollars, who is well known in American society in Paris, and who has had princely titles offered her in marriage, is, it is said, going to marry a poor cousin.

Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, the prima donna, of New-York, who has been for some weeks studying her profession at Milan, in Italy, has just accepted a six months' engagement with the director of the opera at Berlin, Amsterdam and Copenhagen, so that when you see the fair cantatrice again it will be with such an enlarged and improved knowledge of her profession as will give her rank, no doubt, among the most gifted and accomplished of her profession.

Justice to a fair and accomplished young American lady who has been traduced, leads me to speak here of a matter which ought otherwise to have remained private. About a year ago a young New-York lady, Miss Lee, married at Paris the Prince Noer, brother of Prince Augustenberg, pretender to the throne of Schleswig-Holstein, and a prince of royal blood. The Prince was a widower over 60, Miss Lee something over 20, and the latter possessed the largest fortune of the two. The Prince was a handsome man for his age, and possessed certainly the respect if not the love of his wife, while on his part he loved his wife with great affection. Soon after their marriage they went traveling in Egypt, and the Prince died at Beyrout. Some servants who had long been in the family of the Prince, and who perhaps were not pleased at seeing him marry again, and were therefore more or less hostile to their new mistress, gave out the impression when they came home, that the Princess, by pushing the Prince to voyages and fatigues which were dangerous to a man of his age, had purposely killed him. This charge, which has gone abroad, is doing the Princess harm, and has naturally caused her great grief. I happened to meet the other day the doctor who attended the Prince in his last illness, Dr. Souquet, chief of the hospitals of Beyrout, Member of the Council of Hygiene of the French Empire, and in Arabia a Bey, who contradicts in the strongest terms these injurious reports. He says that the Prince de Noer died from a complication of fever with old chronic difficulties, that nothing could surpass the kindness and affection shown by the Princess to her dying husband, and that his death was as much a visitation of Providence as the death of any man could be.

MALAKOFF.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

Brussels in Mourning—The Remains of the Late King Lying in State.

Brussels (*Dec. 15*) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

Brussels just now, in all that relates to its buildings and its people, is clad in the deepest signs of mourning. From windows and balconies hang huge ghastly-looking draperies of black and white. All the houses have their blinds down; every shop in the quaint old streets of the city is either entirely or partially closed; every window and porch has its flag of crape; every place of amusement is shut. The dismal tolling of the church bell is incessant, and the windows rattle under the heavy boom of guns, which are fired every quarter of an hour since the King's death; and this will be continued till the body is laid in the temporary vault where his child and his second Queen rest, near the Palace at Lecken. All the customary signs of mourning with which continental cities array themselves on these occasions are here now carried to their utmost, and both houses and inhabitants are alike in black: yet it cannot be said that Brussels is particularly dull. Its streets, on the contrary, are more thronged than ever; the place is full of visitors, both English and foreign, drawn hither by the approaching spectacle of the late King's funeral and the new King's installation. This unusual influx of visitors has crowded every hotel in the city, and, the places of public amusement being closed, the streets swarm as on a great *fête* day. Nothing, however, can exceed the quiet good order of the people's demeanor. The torchlight procession which accompanied the late King's remains from the chateau at Laeken to the palace here drew together an enormous concourse. Yet it is stated on all sides that a more orderly assemblage was never seen in Brussels, nor any that appeared to be more sincerely touched with respectful sorrow. The late King's remains are now lying in state at the palace, on the Place Royale. The palace is, of course, conspicuous above all other buildings for the depth of its mourning. The whole front is, in fact, draped in sables, and nothing can exceed the mournful look of its vast black hangings and long close rows of blinded windows. The large square in front is kept by a few mounted Hussars, whose duty it is to direct the people along the inclosed approaches to the palace. Their work is easily done, in spite of the enormous crowds who flock all day to take a last look at their Sovereign, and who are as silent, as decorous, and as amenable to direction as any people can possibly be conceived to be. All the avenues through the palace are hung with black, and lined with servants in State liveries and wearing scarves of crape. The stream of people is dense and incessant, but moves so quietly that there is not only no confusion, but scarcely even an audible sound. From morn till night the vast crowd is always pouring on through the great hall and up the staircase, and so on from saloon to saloon to the white drawing-room, where the body is laid. The aspect of this superb apartment is now most mournfully impressive, its lofty windows being closed by crape hangings, on which are fixed the escutcheons of the illustrious dead, blazoned in the funeral colors which make these hatchments seem so peculiarly ghastly. These, in the half gloom of the lower end of the apartment, are almost invisible, but at the upper, in the glare of light which surrounds the Royal bier, they started out from the black hangings with sharp distinction. According to the custom generally in use on the Continent the body is fully exposed to view. A huge canopy of black velvet, embroidered with silver, depends from the ceiling, and under this, on a heap of velvet palls surrounding the coffin, the remains of the late King are laid. The body has been embalmed, and this process, perhaps, has given to the features a fuller expression than they used to wear in life, but beyond this the countenance is little changed save in its intense pallor—a pallor that is made more striking by the contrast with the dark accessories around. The late King is attired in his full uniform as General, enveloped over all by the magnificent mantle of a Knight of the Garter, and on the breast are placed the great Cross of Leopold, the Badge and Collar of the Golden Fleece, the Star of the Order of the Bath, the Cross of St. George of Russia, the Iron Cross of Prussia, the Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, the Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, the Cross of Ernestine of Saxony, the Cross of Wurtemberg, and the Alexander Medal. The insignia of these illustrious Orders completely cover the left breast of the late King, though, numerous as they are, they form but a mere tithe of the Orders which were conferred by every Power in Europe on King Leopold. It would almost be difficult, and would certainly be tedious, to give a list of them. The collars, stars and badges cover a large table, which is placed at the foot of the bier, and which, glittering with gold and jewels, shines out with redoubled brilliancy from the heavy masses of black velvet round them. The public admitted merely pass in a dense stream round the foot of the bier, on either side of which stand six veteran officers with drawn swords, who are relieved every two hours, and who during their time of solemn duty are as motionless as the remains over which they watch.

Anecdotes of the Late King of the Belgians.

It appears that during the last few days of King Leopold's life unceasing efforts were made to convert him to Catholicism. The evening previous to his death the Duchess of Brabant contrived to attach a medal of the Virgin around the neck of her father-in-law while he slept; he did not remove it, but steadily refused to see a priest. As soon as the King had breathed his last, the Duke of Brabant sent for the Groom of the Chambers in Waiting, and strictly enjoined him to forbid the royal servants to address him by any title but that of Royal Highness. The Duchess likewise impressed the same commands on her household. The idea was probably suggested by the fact that Dr. Wimmer, who was in attendance at the bedside of the King, announced His Majesty having breathed his last to his son, thus: "*Le Roi est mort, Sire,*" an amount of flunkeyism worthy of the best days of the Grand Monarque, so appropriately denominated "*Le Roi Soliel.*"

The King during his visit to Paris was fond of going about as a private individual, and one day he entered the Café du Helder, which is much frequented by officers of the French army. All the tables were occupied, but the King remarking one at which a gentleman was seated alone, asked permission of the latter to share it with him. "With pleasure," replied the other, who was an officer, and judging from the appearance of the King that he was a military man, added: "Without doubt you wear the uniform also?" "Yes," was the reply. "And you are, I am sure, among the higher grades." "Yes, my grade is rather high." "I beg your pardon, General, for such you must be, for my curiosity," said respectfully the officer, who, thinking he was perhaps talking to one of his superiors, began to feel embarrassed at his own familiarity. "General," replied the King gaily, at the same time sipping his coffee, "better than that." The officer thought his new acquaintance was jesting, and began to look angry, but at that moment arrived a third person, who, after bowing to Leopold, commenced speaking to him in a low tone, but audibly enough for the officer to overhear the word "Sire." The King now rose to follow the new comer, and observing from the surprised look of the officer, that his own rank was now discovered, said, "You know now what uniform I wear, and if you will become further acquainted with me come to Brussels on your next *congé*, and we will drink together to the health of France, which I love, and to the glory of the French army, which I admire."

Fourth Anniversary of Prince Albert's Death.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

Yesterday was the fourth anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, and the occasion was observed at Windsor with more than usual solemnity by Her Majesty the Queen and the various members of the royal family. In the morning Her Majesty and the rest of the members of the royal family who were at the Castle repaired to the Mausoleum of the late Prince Consort, in the grounds of Frogmore-lodge. The interior of this magnificent place of sculpture had been previously prepared for the Queen's reception, a number of chairs, &c., having been sent from the Castle for the purpose, while the steps leading to the entrance of the porch were covered with a crimson carpet. A very solemn service, at which the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, was performed in the chamber beneath the dome, wherein lies the temporary stone sarcophagus containing the mortal remains of the late Prince Consort. Her Majesty was deeply affected at the solemn ceremony, and having, with the other members of the royal family, strewn the sarcophagus with chaplets of immortelles, laurestinas and chrysanthemums, retired from the tomb shortly after 11 o'clock. By Her Majesty's gracious command the domestics of the royal household and the Castle tradespeople and their families were permitted to visit the Mausoleum between the hours of 12 and 4. Admission could only be obtained by ticket, the entrance to Frogmore being guarded by the Palace police. The visitors were, however, extremely numerous, and there was a constant stream of people passing between the Long Walk and the grounds during the time fixed for the admission. Yesterday the centeal chamber, containing the temporary sarcophagus, was partially carpeted, and choice exotics and flowering plants, such as white azalias, chrysanthemums, &c., were placed round the interior of the Mausoleum in profusion and with excellent effect. Since the last anniversary great progress has been made with the internal decorations, but the greater part of this was concealed from the gaze of the visitors, portions of the boarding being still up. One of the recesses or chapels abutting upon the central chamber, was, however, shown. The arched ceiling of this recess is decorated with an exquisitely painted picture of Christ bearing the Cross, while two of the side panels are ornamented with sculptured bas-reliefs of white marble, the subjects being the "Expulsion of Adam and Eve" and "Moses Lifting up the Serpent in the Wilderness." From the ceiling depends a finely worked brass chandelier, with several lamps attached to it. The other recesses are, it is said, also in a forward state. The ceiling of the dome (which is lighted by windows) is of a blue color, powdered with gold stars, the centre being occupied by a rich ornament. The marble floor beneath the centre of the dome has yet to be finished, and till this is completed the granite sarcophagus cannot be used for the reception of the Prince's remains.

The Emperor of Austria in Hungary.

Correspondence of the London News.

PESTH, Tuesday, Dec. 12—P. M.

At a little before 8 this morning the Emperor, attended by Count Grunne, Master of the Horse, and Prince Francis Lichtenstein, left Vienna for Pesth. A guard of honor was posted at the railway station to await His Majesty. Very few halts were made on the road hither. At Marchegg the Emperor was received by the commander of the forces in Hungary and by the Tavernicus (Minister of the Interior) Baron Sennyey, the latter accompanying His Majesty to Pesth. At Presburg, that old historic place, where, as soon as Ofen fell under the dominion of the Turks, the Kings of Hungary were crowned, a stoppage of four minutes was made; and at Gran, whose curious ancient cathedral, as travelers by the steamers will have remarked, crowns the hill, the Primate of Hungary came in all his pomp to pay his respects. At 1:55 the train, which might truly be said to bear Cæsar and his fortunes, reached its destination, and slowly glided into the terminus. In front of one of the carriages—which are built with a platform like those in America or Wurtemburg—stood an officer in the uniform of a Hungarian cavalry regiment. "That is he! that is he!" said one or two, recognising at once the Emperor, and at the same moment there burst forth cries of "Eljen! Eljen!" and such shouting as I have never heard on a like occasion out of England. Again and again they rose, hands and caps were waving in the air, and the whole dense mass of human beings swayed to and fro with excitement, and pressed forward to see their King still nearer. At the door of the wagon stood the Burgomaster of Pesth, accompanied by the members for the town—Deak, Gorove, Kemeny and others. When silence was obtained the chief magistrate of Pesth expressed to the Emperor the joy he and all his fellow-citizens felt at receiving His Majesty in the heart of the country; adding that his presence inspired them all with hope, and they trusted that, under his protection, the differences which had hitherto existed would be solved. The Emperor answered in Hungarian—"I promised to return to you, and I now fulfill my promise. I come among you full of confidence that the obstacles to a mutual understanding will be removed. I come to you with confidence, and I expect confidence in return."

The Emperor looked rather uncomfortable, or embarrassed, or not quite at ease, I hardly know which. After having replied to the address he walked quickly through the waiting-room, which was filled with shrubs, toward the guard of honor drawn up in the court, whose band played "God save the Emperor;" and having walked down the front and addressed a word to the officer he got into his open carriage, drawn by a pair of horses, and drove toward the bridge leading to Ofen. Go where you may in the streets it is hardly possible to get along, and in the great thoroughfares it is not possible.

When Deak came to the station he was greeted in passing through the crowd with "Eljen! Eljen!" and "Deak! that's Deak!" was uttered on all sides. As he slightly bowed his head in recognition, a smile threw a little brightness over his otherwise dark and stern countenance. He can, however, be very friendly when he pleases. At a conference held this morning, he proposed that all the deputies should await his Majesty at the Palace of Ofen, which they accordingly did.

EVENING, 7 o'clock.

The whole town is bright with the illumination; not a window or balcony but has its quota of lights more or less effective, according to circumstances. But the prettiest sight is the quay, especially when viewed from the right bank of the river. Not only its whole length is a line of light, a little above the water, and extending far down eastward, but here, being large handsome houses, the rows of lamps on every story to the very top look well in their broad extent and regularity. And as you look down from Ofen there will be some lateral street seen only in profile; and here there is a great effulgence without the cause being perceptible. Dotting the whole hill the lamps of Ofen shine in the dark night; and far away to the east, where the houses, or streets rather, of the very poorest classes are, lights are twinkling in all directions, in participation of the common joy which seems to animate every individual. At the German Theatre is a transparency with the words, "Promise given, Jan. 6 (I think). Promise fulfilled, Dec. 14."

The King of Portugal in Paris.

Paris (Dec. 14) Correspondence of the London News.

Last Tuesday, the Viscount de Paiva, the Portuguese Minister, paid a visit to Rossini, accompanied by a countryman, at his town residence, at the corner of the Chaussée d'Antin, on the second floor over the Café Foy. The *maestro* sent word by his valet that, being slightly indisposed, he regretted that he was unable to receive company. Viscount Paiva nevertheless insisted upon an audience, and told the servant to say to his master that he had news to give him of a Portuguese friend. Rossini, thus pressed, received the visitors with his usual affability. The conversation turned upon music, and Rossini asked Viscount Paiva's companion whether he was a musician. The gentleman replied that he sang and played several instruments. "So," said Rossini, "did the late King of Portugal, whom I once had the honor of seeing. I often drink to his memory in a glass of the excellent port wine which he made me a present of." "I am the present King of Portugal," said Rossini's visitor. Thereupon Rossini rose from his chair, but the King begged him to waive ceremony, and sitting down to the piano he played by heart the trio in *William Tell* and a series of pieces of Verdi, Donizetti and Flotow, making remarks between each on the comparative merits of ancient and modern music. On leaving His Majesty begged Rossini to accept the ribbon of the new Portuguese Order of Merit.

Patti in Florence.

Florence (Dec. 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

This will probably be a lively Winter in Florence, and, before it is over, society will probably have settled down into its proper grooves, after the shock and displacement it experienced as an inevitable consequence of the great recent change. Of the amusements which it may be expected will be provided for the daily-increasing population of the new Italian capital, the only installment worthy of notice that we have as yet had has been the performances of Patti, which have been decidedly successful, and are now drawing to a close. The little lady's trills and warblings have caused quite a *furore* among a certain class of opera-goers, and have won her much applause, a handsome necklace from the Queen of Portugal, and nightly showers of bouquets, ranging in size from a punchbowl to a small dining-table. More fastidious amateurs—and there is no lack of them in this music-loving Italian city—would gladly exchange Patti's roulades and wonderful vocal feats, which make her resemble a miraculous singing-bird, for greater expression and feeling, as well as for a somewhat more animated style of acting. It is true that here she is the whole company herself, for the singers associated with her on the boards of the Pagliano Theatre are of no manner of support to her, and she evidently will not condescend to *act* with them. It must be difficult to enter into the spirit of *Rosina's* delightful part in such society—to be sentimental with such an *Almaviva*, and arch and sprightly with such a *Barber*; while as to the *Bartolo* and *Basilio*, Seville would shake its sides at the sight of them, and Rossini, could he hear them, would cast ashes on his head and mourn. So Adelina Patti contents herself with looking pretty in the most coquettish of Andalusian costumes, with Queen Pia's pearls and diamonds on her neck, and with singing much as she might in a concert, astonishing her audience from time to time with fresh examples of those surprising *tours de force* in which she is unsurpassable, and which entitle her to be called the Robert Houdin of vocalization. Thus does she fill the spacious theatre and please a willing audience; but the manager, who has established a very high scale of charges for the nights when she performs, is not exonerated from blame for recruiting a company which would certainly empty the house but for her attractions. She had promised to sing one night for the benefit of the families of the cholera-stricken in Italy, but indisposition has prevented her doing more than fulfill her engagement with the theatre and then hurry off to Turin, where she is also engaged to appear at a fixed date. To make amends, she gives up one night's salary (said to be 3,000f.) for the above charitable object.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

The story of the late, and, possibly, for some time to come of the last, Atlantic expedition has just been issued. When we say that its author is Mr. Russell, that its illustrator is Mr. Dudley, and that its publishers are Messrs. Day & Son, our readers will easily believe that the matter is good, the drawings spirited and beautifully lithographed, and the general style of the book such as is likely to make it the permanent record of one of the most extraordinary enterprises which were ever undertaken in the interests of commerce. The book at the very outset disclaims all pretensions to being considered a scientific history, or almost even a history, of the great expeditions so often made, and, with one exception, always unsuccessful. It is a vivid story of the last effort made from the *Great Eastern*, the narratives of former attempts being condensed into a brief sort of preface that serves to bring the latest expedition before the reader. No one can read this last narrative without a feeling of regret that Mr. Russell did not do the same by the former attempts. The last was, of course, very interesting, but those which preceded it were almost equally so. The records of the first great trial of all, with a sketch of its almost endless mistakes and mismanagements, would now read well side by side with an account of the elaborate care and foresight with which the last attempt was organized. So, also, with the second effort, when the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* were terribly overladen, when the former was so near foundering in the storm, and when, after her dreary cruise in search of the *Niagara*, she had at last to give up the attempt, and return to Queenstown a fortnight after all the rest of the squadron, and just as people had abandoned the hope of ever seeing her again. Mr. Russell gives much fuller details of the third and only successful expedition, when the ill-made, ill-stowed, and generally ill-used cable was at last laid successfully. He is also careful to place before us a record of the messages sent through it, including those between Her Majesty and the President. We are very glad of this, for there is a most stupid, though very prevalent, notion abroad that both messages and replies were concocted, and that nothing was ever really sent through the wire. A moment's consideration will show that this was altogether impossible, unless Her Majesty and Mr. Buchanan were parties to such an imposture, and each consented to have imaginary messages and imaginary replies given to the world as coming from themselves. Even apart from these, however, there was the account of the collision of the *Arabia* with the *Europa*; the Admiralty used the wire in their instructions to vessels, and the War-office in countermanding the departure of two regiments from Canada; and any one who was ever in the receiving-house at Valentia knows well that for one such public message sent there were twenty private injunctions sent from electrician to electrician at either side. It was not till the cable had been in fair working order for nearly three weeks that it began to show signs of yielding, and then its disease made rapid progress. Flickering faintly, the needle on the dial moved vaguely to and fro, now making itself understood for a few minutes, then rambling incoherently like the speech of a dying man. With the same care and solicitude as if it had been a sentient being, indeed, was its decay watched, till, in the night, the needle violently oscillated, and then stood still forever. The test signals gave "dead earth," and the first and only Atlantic cable ever laid was hopelessly defunct. Its insulation, always defective, had been at last destroyed by the overwhelming battery power employed to force the signals through. The only wonder is now that such a wire could ever have been got to work at all. Mr. Russell gives us an ample account of the last expedition, and almost every page of his vigorous description is illustrated in the most perfect manner by Mr. Dudley. The *Great Eastern*, with its ponderous tanks, and still more ponderous supports, the modes of manufacture, modes of testing—everything, in fact, from the first idea of the improved cable till the last dreadful moment when it broke way in mid-Atlantic, is placed before us by this book either in pictures or in words which are almost more vivid. It is a pity that, with such a historian and such a subject, the expedition was not more fortunate in its results. If it is again attempted, and Mr. Russell is again its chronicler, let us hope that he will give us a fuller account of the first attempts, and that then we shall not have to lay his book down, as many readers will do now, with an earnest wish that there was more of it.

The New Cable—Several Hundred Miles Already Completed.

Several hundred miles of the core or interior portion of the new Atlantic telegraph cable are completed. The *Great Eastern* is chartered to go to sea in June, 1866, for the double purpose of laying an entirely new cable and of raising the broken end of the 1,100 miles of cable laid this year, so as to splice additional cable thereto, and thus, if successful, furnish to the public a second means of communication. This 1,100 miles of submerged cable is ascertained to be in the most perfect order by daily tests taken from the time it broke, and still continued daily. The buoys at the end of it are washed away, "but this," writes Mr. Seward, "is of no consequence, as they were intended only for a temporary purpose, the spot for grapnelling having been laid down by solar observations, so that a good navigator can at any time sail to within half a mile of the broken cable."

Spiritualism.—The Miracle-Circle.—Interesting Letter from Mr. Sothern.

From the London Star, Dec. 9.

Mr. Sothern has addressed the following letter to the Glasgow *Citizen*, which paper published an extract from the *Spiritual Magazine* in which certain statements as to Mr. Sothern were made. The nature of these statements will be gathered from Mr. Sothern's reply:—

SIR: There is an article in the *Spiritual Magazine* in which I am referred to. I should not dream of noticing any article in any such publication had I not found respectable and rational journals such as yours reproducing statements affecting my credit and candor. I consider it due to the conductors of the daily press of these countries, as well as to myself, to notice remarks on me and on my conduct when I find them transferred to their columns. Had they not been excavated from the gloomy obscurity of their original source they might never have attracted my observation, and certainly would never have obtained my notice.

Possibly it may be thought that I am doing this spiritual publication a service by bringing it into notice. I do not think so. When you prosecute a pickpocket you go before the bench as a matter of public duty; the pickpocket is certainly brought into public prominence for the time, but it is only that he may be the more effectually recognized, punished and exposed. Nobody, I suspect, will be perverted to a belief in spiritualism by reading an exposition of the mis-statements of spiritual writers.

Now for the article. The main count in the indictment against me is thus stated:

"A few years ago a party of spiritualists in New-York, composed chiefly of actors and actresses, held regular sittings for the production of spiritual phenomena. One of the members of this circle was an actor named Stuart, who was recognized by all as a most powerful medium. The manifestations witnessed at these *séances* were so wonderful as to give the meetings the distinguishing title of 'The Miracle Circle.' They created so much interest that it was considered a special privilege to be admitted to this magic chamber. Mr. Stuart at that period was better known as Stuart the magnetizer, or wonder-worker, than Stuart the actor."

The "actor named Stuart" is now better known as "the actor named Sothern." Following sufficiently illustrious precedents, I used an assumed name when I entered on my profession, and I only resumed my own by the advice of my friend Mr. James Wallack. The party of spiritualists was not composed chiefly of "actors and actresses." It would have been none the worse if it had been; but in reality it was composed of twelve gentlemen of high position in their respective professions, who, actuated by a common curiosity and interest, joined in a thorough, practical, and exhaustive investigation of the phenomena of "spiritualism." We were quite ready for either result; to believe it if it were true; to reject it if found false; and in the latter case I at least resolved in due time to expose it. For more than two years we had weekly meetings. At these, by practice, we had succeeded in producing not only all the wonderful manifestations of the professional media, but other effects still more startling. We simply tried to reproduce the appearances and the results which we had heard of, and read of, and seen—and we succeeded. Pushing our practice and experience further, we attained the capacity to execute feats much more remarkable than those presented at any of the spiritual *séances*. An American gentleman and myself took the part of the media; the rest of the company assisted; and I do not hesitate to say that we outdid everything ever attempted or accomplished by Home or the Davenports, or any of the other more notorious spiritual exhibitors.

Not the least of our discoveries was that the whole thing was a myth. We did all that the spiritualists did, and more; but we were our own "agents," and had no need of recourse to supernatural influences, had we had the power to command them. We commenced our *séances* in a spirit of legitimate investigation; we continued them for the sake of the amusement they gave ourselves and our friends. We became famous in a small way. We had to start an engagement book, and to make appointments. People came from all parts of America, and waited for their turn. We got into a larger line of business than any of the professional exhibitors, and we were extensively patronized. The only difference was we didn't charge anything. We took no money directly or indirectly. Our entertainment being free, was liberally supported; and when I add that the evenings invariably wound up with a jolly little supper, given solely at our own expense, it may be understood that "The Miracle Circle" was much favored and warmly encouraged. The indulgence of our love of fun cost us some money, but yielded us an immensity of pleasure. To speak colloquially, it was an expensive but extensive "sell." We did put pens under the table, and get signatures of Shakespeare and Garrick, and other valuable autographs; we did produce spirit-hands and spirit forms; people did float in the air—at least we made our audience really believe they did, which was quite sufficient for our purpose and theirs. We exhibited phenomena which were startling enough in all conscience, and we made our visitors believe in their reality. How we succeeded in doing this; how we made some of the most intelligent men in America believe that they really saw and felt what they only fancied they saw and felt; how we produced results the causes of which were not apparent to the physical senses of the spectators; how, in fine, we did things which must have seemed to be, and what many of our visitors believed to be, supernatural and miraculous; I do not intend to explain. We *did* them; how we did them I do not feel any motive to declare, but I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that we did *not* do them by spiritual agencies. Yet professional and paid "media" came and saw, and themselves avowed our superior power over "the spirits."

I have been told by many scientific persons—even in this city where I am now residing—that I am a "wonderful psychologist." It is extremely pleasant and very flattering to be told that. Perhaps I am a "wonderful psychologist"—I hope I am, but I doubt it. At all events—whatever psychological or quasi-spiritual powers I may possess—I have never exhibited them in public; I have never made money by displaying them; I have recognized the difference between performing an interesting and amusing delusion to entertain myself and a private company, and swindling the public by taking guineas from people for showing them, as "spiritual manifestations," feats which I could perform by physical and mechanical forces of my own.

I do not know the Messrs. Davenport; I never saw them but once, when I paid some 15s., I believe, and came away powerfully impressed with the conviction that either their supporters and believers were mad or that I was, and yet with a comfortable belief in my own sanity. I had nothing to do with their memorable exposures in England and France.

The object of this writer in the *Spiritual Magazine* has been to represent me as having exhibited "spiritual manifestations" in America, and having exposed them here. I have stated, I hope clearly, that I did produce all the "manifestations" and did exhibit them, but they were not "spiritual," and I did not exhibit them in public, nor for money. I therefore consider myself free from the imputations of having obtained money under false pretences, encouraged idle superstitions, or perpetrated blasphemous burlesques of sacred things. I look upon every spiritualist as either an imposter or an idiot. I regard every spiritual exhibitor who makes money by his exhibitions as a swindler. The things that these people do are not done by spiritual or supernatural means. I know that; I have proved it. I have done all that they can do, and more. The history of "spiritualism" in this country and in America is, on the one hand, a chronicle of imbecility, cowardly terror of the supernatural, wilful self-delusion, and irreligion: and the other, of fraud, and impudent chicanery, and blasphemous indency. I do not say that there are not "more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosopy;" but I do say that, as the result of such a practical investigation of "spiritualism" as I believe few other men have made, I must honestly and fearlessly denounce it as a mockery, a delusion, a snare and a swindle. Yours, &c.

E. A. SOTHERN,

THEATRE-ROYAL, Glasgow, Dec. 6, 1865.

Thanksgiving Day in Berlin.

Berlin (Dec. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

Thanksgiving Day was this time celebrated with more than ordinary hilarity by the American residents in Berlin. About 200 persons assembled to eat a festal dinner and listen to the retrospective speeches customary on that occasion. Of course many a jubilant allusion was made to the civil war. Mr. Wright, the United States Minister here, who addressed the assembly twice, in his first speech emphatically dwelt upon the friendly relations existing between the Prussian and American Governments—relations which, he said, had never been interrupted in the entire course of history and never would be. On leaving Berlin, five years ago, he was accompanied by the cordial wishes of the King for the integrity of the United States; but His Majesty doubted the North being able to put down the South, as it had no standing army. He told His Majesty then that the North would do it; and now, when he returned to his post, he had the pleasure to announce that the North had done it. At the close of the speech, Mr. Wright proposed the health of the King, which was well received. A little later, Mr. Wright rose again to offer some energetic sentiments on the principle of national governments as opposed to State independence, and uniformly asserted by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. Dr. Tappan, who, like the preceding speaker, was greeted with evident pleasure, took a cursory glance at the line of Presidents since Washington, and by the temperate dignity of his language deeply impressed the audience. Dr. Symons, an English clergyman, when England was proposed, returned thanks, congratulating the Americans on their success, but cautioning them against "tall talk." The guests separated at a late hour, well satisfied with the proceedings of the evening.

The Gossip About Herr Wagner.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 14.

The vitality of some absurd stories is wonderful. The newspapers inform the world that Herr Wagner, the apostle of the "Music of the Future," has been made such a favorite by the King of Bavaria that the anti-Saxon prejudices of certain officials have been seriously aroused, and the music-loving Sovereign has been forced to send away the composer with some sort of sham excuse that deceives nobody. This may or may not be true; but the story is accompanied by a revival of the old Lola Montes scandal, drawing a parallel between the ballet girl and the *maestro*, and attributing the dancer's expulsion from Munich to the Jesuits, who, in return for her efforts to induce the amorous old King to suppress them, are said to have excited the mob to

Continued on Eighth Page.

LITERATURE.

OUR BROWN PASSENGER.

BY HENRY KINGSLEY.

From the Christmas Number of "Once a Week.

During the many wanderings and voyages which my brother Edmund and myself have made up and down the earth in search of wealth, we have become tolerably average judges of many things. Furs, slop clothing, tallow, drosky horses, inns, wine, bad money, are but a tithe of the things on which we should be competent to give some sort of opinion; but there are two things of which it is absolutely necessary that one should have a good judgment—ships and ships' captains, and we consider that there are very few landsmen in a position to give us advice on either of these two subjects.

Therefore when it became necessary to choose a ship to make what we determined to be our last voyage, the different ships which were honored with our notice underwent a very severe scrutiny indeed. One or two of the ships would have done, but then the skippers were not up to my brother Edmund's standard; and in cases where he passed the captain I got fanciful about the ship. We rejected them all save one we had yet to see, and I was constrained to say, after an afternoon spent among the shipping—

"My dear Ned, at this rate we shall not get to England at all. We really must try to be less particular with the *Typhoon*. When I come to think of the awfully queer craft we have sailed in, I think we are carrying criticism a little too far."

"Not a bit, Thomas—not a bit;" and he wagged his great yellow beard. "I mean to be more particular with her than any other. I have no idea of gaining experience and not using it. To the *Typhoon*," he said, as he tumbled into a boat; "where is she?"

"Off the battery;" and away we scudded down the harbor, past the lighthouse, and past the berths of the men-of-war, just in time to see a stream of fire shoot suddenly from the side of H. M. S. *Styx*, and hear the dull heavy boom of the sunset gun go rattling away among the quarries.

I sat looking at the infinitely peaceful sunlight dying out upon the lonely, happy hills, whose summits I could see above the dark quarries; and at the black quarries close on the shore in the foreground, which were beginning to send forth in strings, lines, groups, or solitary figures, swarm after swarm of gray convicts, dim, unearthly-looking under the growing gloom, crowding down to their boats like souls to Charon's bark. It struck me that it was like looking across hell to heaven, and the sight held me so long that I was only aroused by Edmund's saying: "Here she is," and my turning round, and, after a minute's contemplation, saying: "By Jove!"

We were under the bows of a large ship, which lay the last of all seaward, beyond the battery, quite alone. The sun had set upon the water, but her vast, tall masts penetrated into the lighter air above, till her truck almost seemed to pierce the fading sunlight, and showed us that her spars were very nearly as large and as heavy as those of that tremendous engine of war the *Styx* frigate, which was her nearest neighbor. Her bows were like those of a yacht, and ran up, not into a figure-head, but into a delicate golden scroll. Such bows I had seldom seen on any ship, and I noticed them closely. The rest of the long black hull was equally satisfactory, and we were both aware that we were looking on one of the noblest clipper-ships we had ever set eyes on.

"Now for the Captain," I thought. "I wonder if he will do?"

Though the vast mass of the ship lay perfectly dead and motionless on the water, our little boat was leaping in so lively a manner that it required a jump to get on the ladder; but we were soon on deck and looked around us. It was one of the finest decks we had ever been on, flush, save one house aft, which took the place of a poop, but which had a broad gangway round, and a large elliptical monkey-poop astern. So that, do you see, reader, you could walk from the forecastle, past it, to the wheel, and so round it back again; might walk, in short, when at sea, twenty miles without turning. This struck us as being very charming, and we had every opportunity of seeing it at its best, for not a soul was in sight but one lanky, good-natured midshipman, to whom we addressed ourselves.

"Can you tell us where the first officer is, Sir, if you please?" I asked.

"He is ashore, drunk. At least he was half an hour ago."

"Can you tell us where the steward is, Sir, if you please?"

"Well, I am afraid it won't be much good to tell you, for I am afraid Yorky is drunk, too."

This was very nice indeed. "Are the crew on board?" I asked.

"No. They are in the hulk, doing their six weeks for running. The police barge will bring them on board the night before we sail."

I looked at Edmund, and saw that, like an inconsistent fellow as he was, he had fallen so deeply in love with the ship's bows that nothing would turn him if the Captain looked anything like business. I thought he was going to look for the Captain, but he did not. He said,

"Can you kindly inform me, Sir, if the *stewardess* is drunk?"

"No," said the midshipman, indignantly. "She is not. Polly drunk, indeed! She'd sue the man who dared say it. Perhaps you would like to ask if the skipper is drunk? Here he comes to answer for himself." So our midshipman hitched himself off the capstan and went away growling at Edmund's offensive inquiry about the stewardess.

We turned and saw before us one of the finest, most sailor-like, most gentleman-like young fellows we had ever met in our wanderings. Scarcely thirty, we guessed, with a clear, brown face, a bright eye, and as pleasant a smile, showing as fine a range of teeth as you would wish to see. A powerful upstanding fellow too—a man every inch of him, whose crisp curly hair seemed expressly made to keep on his head without derangement in any cyclone or typhoon which ever blew. He would do, we said at once, in spite of a drunken first officer and steward, and a crew from the hulk. When he came to us and said, pleasantly, "Are you going to sail with me, gentlemen?" we answered, like a pair of Siamese twins, "Certainly."

"You are a sailor, Sir?" he said to my brother, which was so far not complimentary to me.

"Why, no," said Edmund, "but I know a sailor when I see one. I am not long married, and am going to trust a delicate wife and baby to your keeping for 14,000 miles. Can you conscientiously undertake the job?"

"Yes," said the skipper, "I think I can. I am not fortunate in my ship's company. I have come round from San Francisco, and have picked the main of them up there; a queer lot, with all the turbulence of American sailors, and not one of their good qualities. They ran, and are in the hulk; they are as good as any I shall pick up just now. I have four good officers—a carpenter, steward, stewardess, and one midshipman; and I have a noble lot of passengers, thank God. I'll pull you through."

"The steward is drunk, is he not?" said I.

"Well, yes," said the skipper, laughing, "but only on principle. It ain't habitual. We have been three weeks in the bay in ballast, trying to get cargo, and have got a little wool and gold; but he has not been ashore more than three hours. Last night he told his wife and me that it was unsailor-like and unlucky to go to sea without a burst, and so he has gone on shore to get drunk. He is an excellent fellow, I assure you, and so is the carpenter."

We went into the saloon, and the stewardess, a hard-headed, hard-handed Scotch woman, showed us the vacant berths. There were now, she told us, near one hundred passengers, but most of them in the second cabin, between decks. The voyage would pay, she said, entirely through the passengers. It would pay well, and she was glad of that, for the skipper had brought the ship round from San Francisco on speculation, on his own responsibility, and she wished him to stand well with the owners, as he (the skipper) was going home to be married. She seemed a dear old body, and made us more than ever in love with the ship. When she understood that she was to be plagued to death all the voyage by a delicate young wife and a baby, her satisfaction knew no bounds. She immediately asked my brother's Christian name, and has never called him by any other since. Me she tolerated, and I thank her.

But as we looked round at the cabins (opening out of the saloon and on deck, please to understand) a hitch occurred. We came to a cabin door on which there was a card, and on it was written in a large hand, "Mrs. Dishmore." And Edmund said, in the most peremptory manner,

"I am not going to sail in the same ship with that woman. She is intolerable enough on shore, but to sea with that woman I don't go."

"Nonsense, Ned," I said; "you need not speak to her."

"She was the woman, as you know, that tried her hardest to prevent Maria from marrying me, and I hate the sight of her."

"She probably only repeated what she had heard," I said. "You don't know anything against the woman except what we all know, that she is the most tiresome, backbiting, meddlesome Matty in the three republics. Don't be a fool."

"I'll not sail with that woman," he repeated, as we went over the side. But he did nevertheless.

That evening, after having tea with his wife, we went away on a little expedition. Certain custom-house officers had become endeared to us in the way of business, and we went to wish them good-by. The custom-house men used, in those pre-railway times, an inn on the shores of the bay, before you come to the light-house. We knew that we should catch some of them there that night, more particularly one; so we took the last steamboat from the pier, and went across, telling his wife that we should sleep there, and that she must get ready to go on board in three days.

I suppose that that quaint little inn is leveled to the ground now, or turned into a limited hotel. In those times it was a queer little characteristic place. It was close, closer than any other inn, to the place where the shipping lies, and at that time thirteen millions was annually passing outward and eleven million inward; it was a busy little inn, indeed. One room was almost entirely used by the skippers of ships and custom-house officers, and to this room we repaired. It was as full as usual; but there was some cause for silence; something had occurred to stop the conversation, and when we had called for what we wanted, and had sat down, we looked round for the cause.

It was evidently a tall man who was standing with his back to the fire. We had noticed that he had scowled insolently at us as we came in, but we were too eager to look round and see who of our acquaintances were there to take much notice of him; but when we were settled, my brother Edmund looked at him again, and to my great surprise, his look became fixed; he seemed to be partly interested and partly surprised at the man's appearance. I, who am short-sighted, could not see the man's face, and thought my brother had recognized him, so I very naturally asked him in a whisper if he knew the man.

"No," he said, "and don't want to. But did you ever in your experience see such an evil, truculent face before? Coward and bully in every line of it. He has been bullying these good folks. I must have a word with him. Holloa, you Sir!"

The man was aware in a moment that my brother was addressing him. My brother had what may be called a forcible delivery. When he addressed any one, they were instantly aware of the fact. This man was. He turned to my brother with a scowl, and said nothing. Edmund continued:

"And how do you get along, Sir?"

And in merely saying those words, and in merely wagging his great beard, Edmund said, plain for all the folks to hear, "You are a bully, my good gentleman, and I know it. Would you be so exceedingly kind as to try to bully me?" The spell was broken, and the conversation of the different groups was resumed all round the room. The bully growled something inaudible, and in a very few minutes sat down.

A greater contrast to this fellow could scarcely be conceived, than such as appeared in the person of our friend who now appeared. A handsome young Highlander, in a pretty neat blue uniform, young enough to be nearly beardless, and with the titles of "gentleman" and "good fellow" written in very dimple of his handsome face, and every twinkle of his laughing hazel eyes. His eyes grew brighter when he saw us, and he came toward us somewhat eagerly.

"I have heard that you two renegades were come here to look me up, and were going to secede from the sucking republic, and were going back to the hag-ridden old stepmother Britain. Kiss the sacred ground when you land for me; and tell the dear old mother that I will come back some day, if it is only to lay my bones in her dear old bosom. Ah, happy men! and oh, most unhappy me! If I had not unluckily been born a gentleman, I might at this moment have been a gillie of Lord Breadalbane, to be a keeper in time; and might have even now been bathing my bare legs in the silver mists of divine Schehallion. But luck is against me. I am no Lowland man that I can trade; so I must even sit here with my four hundred a year, biding my time. 'This way lies madness,' as our great Cockney poet says. My dear boys, what ship are you going by?"

"The *Typhoon*."

"Ah! you don't happen to remember the name of the ship in which Jonah took passage from Joppa to Tarshish, do you?"

"Do you?" I said. "Why do you ask?"

"It was not the *Typhoon*, for instance, was it?" our friend answered. "No, by the by, it wasn't. In fact, now I come to remember, neither the name, the register, nor even the name of the master of the ship, are recorded in Holy Writ. Ah, well! So you are going by the *Typhoon*?"

My brother answered decidedly, "Yes. We have sailed in queerer craft than she is. Is there anything against her?"

"The finest ship which ever came into the bay," our friend answered. "But she has a queer crew."

"We know all about that," said Edmund. "We have sailed with Lascars before now. How about the captain?"

"A gentleman and a sailor, every inch of him. God send him always as good a ship, and always a better crew."

"Well," said Edmund, "we will chance the crew; how about the officers?"

"Let me introduce you to the first mate," said our friend, and forthwith took us across the room, and presented us to the man we had noticed on entering. Now I got near to him, I was obliged to confess to myself that he was one of the most ill-looking dogs I had ever seen. We shall see more of him directly.

As for the rest, we could only gather that the ship was a splendid ship, and that the captain was a jewel. That contented us on the whole. On the third day from that, we were on board, waiting for the mail bag. I was standing on the house on deck by the captain, watching for the last time the swarms of gray convicts in the black quarries, and the pleasant, sunny, peaceful hills which lay beyond, thinking that, after all, it was a very dear old country, and getting pathetic about leaving it, when I heard a quiet voice behind us say,

"Are you going to take steam, Sir?"

The Captain turned immediately. "I think this suck from the north will do, sir, if it holds."

I turned when the skipper turned, and saw for the first time our Brown Passenger.

He was very brown indeed. A scrupulously dressed, middle-sized man, with a very brown face, and iron-gray close-cropped hair. No appearance of beard or whiskers. Say an old man, if you like; yet so singularly handsome with such intelligence, vitality, and determination in his face, that one felt glad that he was not a suitor for the hand of any young lady whom one proposed to make one's own. I liked the looks of him exceedingly. But unfortunately, he, at first, could not admire the looks, even the presence, of either my brother or myself. I found out afterward the reason of this. It was our beards. He told Mrs. Dishmore, during an interval of squabbling, that he despised any man who was too lazy to shove himself, and of course Mrs. Dishmore, who sparred with us (or to speak more properly me) worse than she did with him, told us. I was never anything but very civil to the man, even before this, and always tried to make peace between him and my brother, who never submitted to him for one instant. But through it all, I think he liked Edmund better than he did me.

On this occasion, when the Captain had walked forward, I was gushingly polite to him. I said, to open the conversation, "This wind will take us through the Heads in ten hours, Sir. Our crew are a rough lot, but they seem smart."

"I don't profess to know much of this sort of business, Sir," he growled; "but if I may be allowed an opinion, I should say that a more turbulent, drunken set of vagabonds never had charge of a ship before." And then he walked aft, as if I was utterly below contempt.

I said to myself, "You are a cool hand, and somewhat impertinent. You have been living in Queer-street, and have got a history. I should like to know it. But you must not be impertinent to me, young gentleman. I have lived in Queer-street, too, though I don't know your number. Folks who have once lived in Queer-street are never impertinent to me. You must be won over. You are worth it."

But meanwhile our rascally crew, Lascars, whitewashed Americans, and "sundry," had got the anchor up and some sails spread, and we began to travel down the harbor before the north wind. Our skipper knew the harbor well enough to drop his pilot and take her out through the Heads on his own responsibility. All down the long harbor the ship was as steady as a rock, but when we had passed those Heads, and came on the great swell of the Indian Ocean, the yards were braced up, the great ship seemed to give a sigh, and bent over to her sixteen thousand miles' battle with the elements. My last recollection of the beautiful melancholy country which we shall never see again is this: as our ship made her first sickening plunge in the ocean, and showed us that she was not a mere inert mass of iron, but a glorious, almost living, creation of the human brain; standing on the quarter-deck, and feeling as if the bottom of my stomach was coming out at each mad dive (I am never sea-sick, this is quite another thing), noticed that we were passing H.M.S. *Styx*, which was thundering on in the teeth of the wind, at one moment showing us, in beautiful contrast, her gleaming bright deck, at another her long black hull, in which the volcano slept. Sixty-four pounders are but popguns in these days, of course, but nevertheless she looked about as ill-tempered and dangerous a bit of goods as ever floated on the high seas.

Meanwhile we had got the westerly wind, and with it the great westerly swell. The ship began to roll heavily as she flew before it, burying her lee bulwarks continually. For a few days I stayed much on deck enjoying the wild scene, but it soon got too cold. The ship's head was southward, and the days grew shorter, and the whirling snow-storms more frequent as she went howling down toward the weltering seas of the Antarctic Ocean.

So now I had leisure to examine our fellow-passengers more closely. The first one I naturally studied was the one who gives a title to this paper—the man known to us on the first half of the voyage as "the Brown Passenger."

I liked him, but he was very queer and reserved; and he for the first few days did not seem to like me. His first great objection, as he told me after, was my beard; but even after he passed that over, and we became more familiar, I could not find out who he was, what was his rank in life, where he had been, or what his opinions were. He was the closest man I ever met. He agreed with me in a qualified manner, till, like the late Mrs. Shandy, he nearly drove one mad. He was so exasperatingly negative and reticent, and what made the matter more exasperating was, that there was force and decision on every line of his brown face. He was a man of action, and a man of strong convictions, yet I never could strike a spark out of him. I used to try. I felt sure that the man had corns somewhere on his feet, and I used to stamp about vaguely to try and punch one of them. I never got any acknowledgment of feeling out of him, however, but a slow amused smile. I saw that he liked me the better for my efforts to irritate him into some expression of opinion, but the only visible result was that same quiet bright smile—and that only appeared when I had contradicted myself in trying to irritate him, and he had in a few clear words showed that I was contradicting myself. I gave him up after a week, for I made the not very flattering discovery that he was amusing himself with me. He was Somebody, I said to myself; a man who had been knocked about the world a good deal, had heard many opinions expressed, and would not commit himself. The captain, on inquiry, told me that he had been knocked about the world considerably, and that his name was Hatterton; that was all I ever got out of the skipper.

I said that his qualities were entirely negative. Why, no; for one thing, he smoked more Bengal cheroots than I ever remember another man doing; and for another, his extreme dislike to Mrs. Dishmore was by no means negative, but positive. This naturally leads us to Mrs. Dishmore.

Mrs. Dishmore was originally a Miss Polk. She first burst on the gaze of a somewhat startled world as a most advanced lecturer upon the rights of women. That she ever was a Bloomer is entirely untrue; but she went further in her notions even in dress than her friends chose to follow her. Age, however, brought experience. She receded from her extremer views, and contented herself with contradicting and setting right every one with whom she came in contact, without any regard to age, sex or degree of experience. Hearing that an excellent Roman Catholic lady was doing some excellent work among homeless girls in the city we had just left, she thought—knowing nothing about the matter, and having nothing to do—that she could go out and show Mrs. —— the proper way of doing her work. Now began our acquaintance with her, and my brother's intense dislike to her. She came in the same ship with my sister-in-law, who was coming out to be married to my brother; and poor Maria poured her pretty little secret into the unsympathizing bosom of Miss Polk, who devoted the whole voyage to trying to persuade my sister-in-law to break off the match, and to join her in the joys and independence of a single life, bonded together against the tyranny of man. What with Edmund's wife insisting on marrying Edmund, and what with Mrs. —— affirming that she knew her own business best, and refusing to be assisted on any terms, Miss Polk grew disgusted with things in general, some of her own opinions included, and, in a mood of lofty and self-denying scorn, proposed to Dishmore, a meek but wealthy little iron-monger, who was flattered by her notice of him, and accepted her proposal with great pleasure.

Poor Mrs. Dishmore was, I must allow, a terribly contradictory and bumptious woman, always setting her hands to do man's work instead of woman's; but there was something more than that merely, which made our brown passenger, Hatterton, to take such an intense dislike to her. The fact was, that she offended him, and jarred upon his senses by every word and gesture; he hated her way of going on, and she, of a far coarser texture of nerve, was utterly unable to see that she repelled him. She took a great fancy to him, and followed him everywhere, until he was driven to the forecastle, and sometimes even to the masthead.

I never shall forget his face the first day at noon, when Mrs. Dishmore took out her sextant, and took her observation at noon. She had a chart of her own, and always marked the ship's place on it, never making her reckoning the same as the skipper's, and always maintaining she was right. However, as I once marked the place from her reckoning, and made the discovery that the ship was in the centre of the Brazils, forty miles north of the City of Goyaz, I was less anxious about the Captain's incompetency than I should have been.

The first and almost the only piece of confidence I ever got from Mr. Hatterton was late one wild night, when I met him coming into the saloon, with an expression of face which was partly astonishment and partly exasperation. He had never spoken familiarly to me before, but he must speak to some one, and he spoke to me. "Sir," he said, "I am blessed if that woman aint on deck in the steward's macintosh, taking a lunar."

The Captain turned out to be a most charming and gallant sailor, and the first officer did not belie his character either. He was a headlong, ill-conditioned ruffian. He never forgave my brother's hoity-toity treatment of him in the coffee-room of the ship, but he was afraid of my brother, and tried whether or no he could avenge himself on me by a variety of petty insults. I had to stop it.

The crew were a great study. I wish there was room in this paper for a description of them. Such few of them as had not been picked up at San Francisco, had been got, drunk, out of the crimp-houses in the port from which we had sailed. I should say there were twenty-five of them; one or two Lascars, one or two Portuguese, one American (U. S.,) and one Baltic German. All the rest called themselves citizens of the United States, and were of the class commonly called whitewashed Yankees, and who seem to be as cordially detested by the real American sailors, as they are by British Captains. I have carefully separated the one real American sailor, as fine a fellow as ever stepped ("run") from a Pacific whaler, from them, as you see. We disliked the slangy, turbulent, quarrelsome rowdies enough, but his unutterable contempt for them was too deep for words. He was a great, blonde, handsome giant, with a beard, hailing from Nantucket, as he said. He used to put all the rest of the crew out of his way like dirt, and I expected to see a knife in his ribs every day; but he ruled them like a lord, nevertheless, and they looked up to him as a demi-god. He was one of the great new race, and their dog-instinct told them so. They were always brutally fighting among one another, but no one, though some of them were as big as he, ever dared to offer to fight him. He was familiar with no one except my brother, and our Brown Passenger, Hatterton, who seemed to appreciate him. He, although with a deep belief in the glory of the United States, wanted to see England. And it is strange, but perfectly true, that the place of all others he wanted to see in England was—what?—Stratford-on-Avon! He didn't know his Shakespeare worth mentioning, but he was very angry with me because I laughed at him about this whim of his. But a whim it was and he gratified it.

Hatterton, my brother, the good-natured and solitary midshipman, the American sailor, and myself, were one night smoking together in the waist, in the interval of a snow-storm, when he said this:

"I suppose, squire," addressing himself to Mr. Hatterton, "ever since Noah's ark sailed from the port of Babylon, crew, eight souls, all told, and an amount of live stock which could only be excused under the circumstances; that a queerer lot never put to sea than this present ship's company."

"We *are* a devilish queer lot," answered Hatterton. "I have seen some queer things myself, and some queer crews, but never anything like this. What the deuce prevents the crew, headed by the mate, from walking aft some fine night, cutting our throats, and taking the ship northward and running her on shore on the coast of Peru, to spend the eight thousand ounces of gold on board, is past my comprehension."

"The passengers, squire! the passengers!"

"The passengers!" said our Brown Passenger, with the deepest contempt; "the passengers!"

"Ay, squire; there's passengers, and there's passengers. As for *emigrants*, you might slaughter a shipful of 'em like sheep; but such fellows as this one, and this one, (he pointed to my brother and to me,) have had their lives in their hands before now. They would fight; and there are fifty more men aboard like them, or better. THEY know it. They'll never come aft. If they do, God help 'em."

They never did, and they never will. The passengers distrusted the crew, and the crew knew it, and insulted the passengers. There was no communication, and no collision between us, until the very last. There were six people berthed aft who dared go forward, and these were,—the first mate, (the worst ruffian of the lot,) the carpenter, the steward and his wife, and, strange to say, Hatterton, the Brown Passenger, who went forward and sent them right and left like unruly dogs; and, stranger still, Eliza Dishmore. She, as they would say in their barbarous slang, "slewed" them. They could not make her out at all. Whether she was a woman, or a man in disguise; whether she was sailing the ship, or whether the Captain was, (she had a great deal more to say about it than ever he had,) they could not make out; but she cleared them out in a royal, matter-of-fact style, which had the proper effect. She was on the forecastle once, in half a gale, when the ship was going about three-quarters free, (I must mind being too nautical,) when the man at the wheel drove the ship's nose into it—that is to say, shortly, laid the ship under water. Eliza Dishmore, having rescued herself from the lee scuppers, walked aft, and gave it to that man. What she said to him—how she contrived to hurt his feelings to the extent she did—we shall never know. But he and the rest of our very piratical crew fought very shy of her afterward. I am glad I was not the man at the wheel, however.

You have gone with me so far. It seems to me that I have nothing more to tell you about the ship, and the different relations of those who were sailing in her. Now comes an incident which altered the most of these relations, and which makes this little story worth telling:

When you get lower down than 53 degrees south, a great westerly wind, always strong, and sometimes, nay, more than sometimes, breezing up into a gale, blows round the world, the wind against which Lord Anson fought, and in his noble ignorance did almost the noblest deed of British seamanship. We are going before that wind now, but southing on it, to make, as near as is possible, the great circle of the rebel Maury. Sometimes this wind has a few degrees north in it, sometimes a few degrees south. One evening it was so nearly northwest that the ship, still heading southward, was laid over, with the water tearing in cascades over her lee bulwarks,

That day we had had champagne. Three days before it had blown up into a gale, and the skipper had put the ship before it, and we had run a thousand miles in ninety-six hours—a most splendid run for any ship in such a heavy sea; that was the reason of the champagne.

That same evening the skipper, the Brown Passenger, and myself, were smoking on the quarter-deck. The gale had moderated, but the sea was getting heavier and heavier. The wind, as I said, was northwest, and very warm, (please to remember that we were in the southern hemisphere, and that the wind was from the equator,) but as the evening dropped, it grew colder and colder, until it got deadly chill. Then, as darkness settled down on the face of the wild heaving waters, a snow-storm came drifting on the wind, and made the ship look, to us on the quarter-deck, like the ghost of a ship driving through a sea of pitch.

Our good skippers had been talking to our Brown Passenger, Hatterton, and they both seemed dissatisfied with something. I heard the skipper say, "I must turn in. I cannot stand five-and-twenty hours of it. Keep on deck as long as you can. Here he is." And then the first officer came up to relieve him.

"Mr. Hicks," were his last words, "if it comes on any thicker, lay the ship to immediately. Be sure of this. I must turn in."

Hatterton and I staid on deck a little while, and the weather seemed mending; the intervals between the snow-storms were longer, and we thought the night would lift, so we went and turned in too, and I tried to sleep.

But I could not. Three hundred miles from land, in those awful desolate latitudes, a ghastly danger all around, unseen, and yet near enough to lay its hands upon one's heart, and freeze one's blood, and the ship dashing along under the charge of a reckless drunken villain. Sleep—not I! I once more got out of my warm bed (it was freezing cold, now, and I shook with fear as well,) and went on deck. My worst fears were realized; we were in the midst of a blinding snow-storm, and the ship was flying through at her best pace. To remonstrate with the drunken madman, Hicks, was to be told to mind my own business. I turned to arouse the Captain.

Oh, that ghastly yell!—that hideous cry of despair and terror which went to my heart like a dagger, and told me the end had come. It was the horrified shriek of the watch forward. It was inarticulate, but if the words for which that cry was intended had been spoken never so slowly or so loudly, they could not have told the disaster more plainly. We were lost.

Almost at the bowsprit end the snow seemed to to thicken and to solidify, forming a white wall across her course. I doubt if there was time to put the helm down. I had time to see one white hideous white ice-crystal, just to the right of the fore-royal yard, and then I crouched against the bulwarks, expecting the shock.

It came in an instant. The ship stopped so suddenly that I was thrown along the deck, bruised and hurt; and then one heard the crash. There was a ripping, tearing and cracking of wood all around, and, last of all, the sound of heavy bodies falling through the air, as the masts came headlong down, one on deck and two partly overboard. Then ruin and confusion unutterable, indescribable.

I suppose my courage is about the same as that of common-place people, but it would be worse than absurd to conceal the fact that I was dazed and stunned by the hideous disaster, and did not, for a certain very short time, know what to do. This may partly have arisen from the fact that I instinctively knew, or thought I knew, that nothing could be done—that death was a matter of minutes. But this was not the case with the crew. Their sailor instincts taught them better. The first thing I became aware of, the first thing with any kind of arrangement in it which happened after the ruin, was this: the crew were crowding into the two larboard boats, which still hung in the davits, (the starboard boats had been crushed to atoms by the fall of the foremast), and were leaving the ship.

The first boat, lowered with Clifford's apparatus, was in the water in a moment, and in another was stove and sunk among the floating wreck. Not a soul in her came on board again. The other hung on the davits longer; their complement was made up all but two—the carpenter and the American sailor, who stood before me. The carpenter could not be found, and the American stood looking at them.

A young man had forced his way up from the second cabin, and came to them. I heard what he said.

"There's room for a dozen more souls in that boat, mates. Take my wife with you; for the love of God, take her."

No answer to him but curses.

"Where is the carpenter? We must have Chips," they cried. "Jump in, Yankee. Come on, or you'll be too late."

I cannot give the American's answer. It was too rough. The words in which he expressed his unutterable contempt for them would not do to reproduce here. Yet, coarse as they were, they were so wondrous witty that even while I am dwelling on the horrors of that night, I cannot forbear to laugh while I recall them.

The first mate, who commanded this boat, gave the word to lower away, and they went down the ship's side into night and darkness, never to be heard of again. It is impossible to guess at their fate. They may have been swamped soon, or they may have been tossed on that bitter, weltering sea till they ate one another. Who can tell? May God forgive them.

It was a full moon, and the night was light. I saw that the ship was settling down by the head, and moreover had swung clear of the berg, and was going to settle herself down decently, without any more breakage. There was a great deal of noise and confusion. The second cabin passengers had broken up from below, preferring, for some reason, the having a wild, desperate struggle for life to being drowned *en masse*. So there were some five-and-twenty tragedies taking place around me, which I hardly noticed, for, between you and I, reader, life happened to be very precious to me just at that time, and I was selfish and loth to die. But some one laid a hand on my shoulder, and I looked round and saw who it was.

Eliza Dishmore. She said, "The ship is sinking is it not?"

I said yes. "Had she seen my brother; I should like to see him again."

"He is with his wife and child. Better leave them alone. Even a brother would be *de trop*. Stay and die with me."

"I will heartily consent to die with so brave a woman."

"I always liked you," she said. "You never believed in me, but you were always good-natured when you laughed at me. You will tell me, I know, when the time comes to say good-by."

"It will not be long," I said. "Look at the angle of the deck now."

"It has been like that this ten minutes," she said. "There must be some hitch in the performance."

I might have thought she was taking things rather coolly, and I do now. But at this moment I was nearly knocked down by the carpenter, who appeared at full speed from forward, and who seemed to be mad. The American sailor turned round and joined us at this moment; and we either did say something, or were going to say something, to one another, when we were interrupted by a voice—a voice from the quarter-deck, which seemed to divide the dark night of death like a flame of fire, and send despair like a howling ghost to wander over the desolate ice-ridden sea, which was ready to engulph us. A voice loud, shrill, and clear, audible in every syllable, even in expression, though so loud that every one heard it plainly above the wash of the waves, and the beating of the floating wreck upon the iron sides of the ship. It was heard by every man and woman upon that deck; for at the hearing of it, at the parting, wailing groups broke up, and the men came staggering aft toward the quarter-deck, pushing one another aside in their contest to get nearer to it.

The voice shrilled out this upon the night and ruin, "The ship is not sinking; the fore compartment has been stove, but the next is perfectly dry. Men! if you ever want to see England again, get to work and cut away the wreck of the masts."

Whose voice was it? I had never heard it before. I looked up at a light which was burning at the binnacle, on the fore part of the quarter-deck, and saw the face of our Brown Passenger, Hatterton, peering down into the darkness. The voice was his. The American sailor, Eliza Dishmore, and myself immediately adjourned to that same binnacle for orders; and I well remember that the American sailor bowed precedence to both of us, as we went up the ladder.

"Carpenter," he said, as we approached him, "go forward and give the young men their orders. Have the wreck of the foremast and mizenmast cut away; that will do till daylight. The mainmast must lie on deck at present; that will do for to-night. Be sharp, now, or we shall have another hole knocked in the ship's side. We are to the leeward of ice now, but we shall drift into the swell again directly, and then I wouldn't give twopence-halfpenny for us, with that wreck hanging overboard."

I went toward him and I said, "What shall I do, Sir?"

"You! Let me see? Who the devil is it? Ah! I see. You are a very popular fellow, with a gift of the gab. A very good gift, mind you; I wish I had it. You; let me see; you go and animate them. Tell them I am going to take the ship to Valparaiso, and that there is not the least fear of my not doing so. Have you seen the skipper?"

"No, Sir."

"Did he go off in one of the boats?"

"Of course, he did not," I said, indignantly.

"Of course not," answered the Brown Passenger. "Now, Sir?"

This was to the American sailor; who replied that he wished to be "told off" to something special.

"Go to the helm, Sir, for the present. I shall want you when we rig a jury mast. You are a noble fellow, and the only seaman I have left; go forward, Sir."

He went forward. There remained Eliza Dishmore, who said:

"And what am I to do, Sir?"

"Go to your berth, madam, and thank God for your safety."

"I can do more than that. Come, use me fairly, sir, or you and I shall quarrel. Tell me off for something."

"Can you keep those women quiet? Can you organize a hospital? For when day draws we shall find a long list of killed and wounded, I fear. There were many on deck."

"There were very few," she answered. "But I can do what you want. If I could not, who could?"

"Were you on deck, madam, when this happened?"

"I was."

"Did you see the skipper—the master, madam?"

"I did not. But I saw the boats put off, and he was in neither of them. He is lying dead somewhere; under the wreck of the mainmast. How utterly mean you must be to suspect that man!"

"Mean, madam?"

"Yes, mean. And why do you suspect and dislike me so, that your gentle breeding hardly keeps you civil? You are a gentleman, but you have gone near the edge of your gentility in your treatment of me. What have I done that you should treat me as you have done?"

"Madam, I humbly beg your pardon. May I beg that you would be kind enough to proceed about what you undertook?"

I believe that this was the only explanation ever entered into by this queer pair. But the next time I saw them together they seemed perfectly devoted to one another, and remained so for the whole voyage. He not only had got really to respect her, from seeing all her noble qualities shine out, in spite of her fantastic appearance and odd manners, but his delicate conscience told him he had been more brusque with her on some occasions than he should have been. He made the most perfect amends.

Meanwhile day crept up over the busy scene, and the snow-storm ceased, giving way to a glorious, clear, sparkling morn. Engaged as I was, I could not help looking round with the most eager curiosity to catch sight of the iceberg—that hideous gray mass on which we had struck in the dead of the wild night. It was close to us still, scarce five miles off at sunrise, and of all the beautiful objects I have ever seen I think that was the most beautiful. It lay floating upon a bright blue sea, flecked with flying purple shadows, and every crystal and pinnacle was blazing like the brightest silver against an intensely blue sky, while the shadows on the berg itself were of the palest, most delicate green. It was the only one near us, but to the south we could see a long line of them, stretching across the horizon, much like another Bernese Oberland.

We found the poor Captain, struck down on deck, with both his legs broken, entirely helpless. But we had no need of his services, poor fellow, for our brown friend turned out to be the finest sailor we had ever sailed with; a master of his profession in every branch, apparently knowing as much of details as the carpenter. A surgeon, too, and no bad one, for he set the Captain's leg, and the Scotch stewardess and Edmund's wife nursed him into convalescence. A man of resource, for he and the carpenter got a sail over the bows, and so far stopped the leak as to get the fore compartment pumped out, which made her sail better. A man perfectly accustomed to command, and before we had been four days on our new voyage we saw that we should have been lost, after all, without him.

To say that Mrs. Dishmore turned out a thorough trump may be familiar, but it is certainly true. She discovered next day that the cook was drowned, so she instantly established herself at the coppers, and worked there and among the wounded like a slave. The instant it was possible to do so, she suggested the propriety of offering up a thanksgiving. And this led me to the conclusion, judging from his splendid intonation, that our wonderful brown friend had been accustomed to read prayers in public. Another person who turned out a real hero was the solitary young midshipman whom we had first seen. His fortune is made. He has a ship of his own now.

We were two long months getting to Valparaiso, and the perfect accord there was among us all, the perfect good temper and mutual kindness which was shown by every one in the ship, made it the happiest voyage I ever made. Out of the hundred people assembled in that ship, there are no two, I am certain, who would not meet now as friends.

It was only when I was passing in a boat, with my brother and sister, under the bows of the ship at Valparaiso, that I fully understood what had happened. Those beautiful, delicate bows were ripped and bulged into a hideous, shapeless mass, half veiled by a puckered sail, which hid from our view the still more awful gaps it shrouded. The injuries had been mainly above water, and thus had helped to save us.

The brown gentleman had left the ship in care of the Captain, who was now well enough to attend to duty, that very morning. We learnt from the shore boats that Her Majesty's frigate *Diana* was in the harbor, and would sail for England that day. As we passed up the harbor we saw her get under way; the six hundred men were still swarming on her rigging as she passed us; on the quarter-deck we saw Hatterton.

Yes, he indeed, for he saw us, and cried out to us, "God bless you! God bless you! Good-by!" and we answered in a similar manner, and then all sat silent, having found out, now we had lost him, how well we had got to love him.

We found at the hotel on shore a packet directed to my brother in his handwriting. It was an address to the passengers, and ran as follows:

"Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hatterton presents his compliments to the passengers of the ship *Typhoon*, and congratulates them on the successful termination of a very perilous voyage. During his long experience in Arctic discovery, he has never seen more courage, more patience and more good-humor displayed than he has lately witnessed among the passengers of the *Typhoon*, the whole of whom, with four exceptions, were landsmen.

With the heartiest good wishes to every one of them, he bids them heartily farewell."

Awful Case of Hydrophobia.

The Paola (Kansas) *Free Press* reports the death, on the 3d inst., by hydrophobia, of Mr. SAMUEL ROSE, of Spring Hill, Johnson County, in that State. The case is one of unusual interest, and is thus described:

"The deceased was an old resident of Kansas, an honest, upright man, and a good neighbor. Four days previous to his death he had some fever, with chilly sensations, and was soon unable to swallow water, or any kind of liquids whatever. Dr. FITZGERALD was then called, and immediately upon examination pronounced it an unmistakable case of hydrophobia. The least breath of fresh air, the appearance of water, or liquid of any kind, any object with a bright surface, the pouring of liquids from one vessel into another, or to even think of water, would create a shudder and involuntary spasms of the muscles of the throat, and temporarily suspend breathing; and, as is usual in such cases, at each occurrence of the spasms a thick, tough mucus would rise in his throat. He remained in this deplorable condition until the second day of his illness, without material change, chilling, shuddering and running to the opposite side of the room, grasping, struggling for breath whenever the door was opened and air or light admitted. His mental was more unendurable if possible than his physical sufferings, although in addition to the symptoms already enumerated, he experienced acute lancinating pains commencing on the left side of his face and extending down into his chest. Upon inquiry he stated on the doctor's first visit that he had been bitten by a dog several years ago, at the exact place where the pain was located, and that within sixteen years he had been frequently bitten in other parts of the body, but that he could not recollect of any recent bite. Some twenty hours previous to his death he told his medical attendant and others that he felt "mad," "mad," "mad!" and was fearful he could not control himself much longer, and shortly afterward made his escape bareheaded into the street, tearing the phlegm from his mouth and throat, and threatening all whom he saw. He was now indeed mad, in earnest. On his return home he had his first general convulsion, and as soon as recovered he again escaped into the corn-field, but was finally caught, overpowered, secured by cords, he resisting with all his power. Calling for water, he no sooner tasted it than he took another convulsion, which came near releasing him from his sufferings. He, however, lived until the following morning, having several convulsions of lesser degree through the night, when he died sitting in his chair. The most energetic medical treatment was applied without any perceptible benefit.

HUNTING IN THE PROVINCES.

The Toils; Trials, Profits and Pleasures of the Professional Hunter—A Dog Story.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WOLFBOROUGH, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1865.

For the benefit of some of our city friends and readers of the TIMES, I submit a pen-and-ink sketch of a recent ramble among the hills and mountains of Maine, New-Hampshire and New-Brunswick. Having received several letters from a friend to visit his camp in the latter place, and tired of city life, Oct. 25 we took passage for the Queen's dominion. Nothing remarkable occurred on the way except obstinate head winds, which drove the dashing waves high over the boat, and nearly proved a match for her powerful engine. She finally run up to the port of St. John's; and oh! what a sorrowful face Victoria presented; her brow was bleached as white as marble, as if she had had a dreadful scare by a recent invasion. In fact, the night previous she had been bombarded by a pelting snow-storm, which remained on the ground a white mantle to the depth of a foot. This unexpected transit from Summer to Winter, from the green sward and foliage of New-York, to the frosty garb of Winter, made us feel a little "shaky," and had it not been for the merry tones of the sleigh-bells, and a sight of friend BENTLY's ruddy face, we might have become a genuine "blue-nose." "Halloo, STANTON," shouted BENTLY; "been in search of the lost cable; been waiting here two days for the steamer; thought she was making a submarine exploration for that crazy wire. This man's baggage, waiter; quick. I mean, STANTON, to put you on the track of a catamount to-morrow." A carpet-bag and rifle, with a few changes of linen, were handed over, and away we started for his camp in the woods.

FORREST BENTLY was a native of New-York, 30 years of age, and unmarried; tall and well-proportioned, with a handsome physiognomy, and sure of gaining friends wherever he went. His daring adventures and command over coons in the Western wilds had gained for him the enviable name of "Col. Crockett." He went to New-Brunswick a few months ago for the purpose of trapping and hunting through the Fall and Winter, and had built him a camp in the vast wilderness, forty miles northwest from St. Johns, where he was pleasantly employed in trapping and shooting the muskrat, mink, fox, otter, wolf, beaver, bear, catamount, deer, moose, and other distinct and mixed species. Wild geese, ducks, black partridges, the red, gray and black squirrel are also found in fabulous numbers.

The day being clear and cold, the sleighing good, with two fine horses we made good headway, and reached the terminus of our horse navigation, thirty-five miles nearer sundown. The other five to camp we made on foot, in true hunter style. The camp was a rough structure, built of logs, 15 by 20, floorless, but dry and comfortable. A cooking-stove, rough table, board seats, bunks of straw, with buffalo covering, composed the chief furniture. The victualing department was excellent, well cooked and served, as not only the savory odor of coffee, deer and moose meat, the fine smoking potatoes, hot bread, and nice butter and cheese ready for supper, but after experience attested. Three men and four dogs had come in, leaving but one more of the camp to report himself, when a rush and flutter of wings was heard. The last man coming in at the moment, said the wood was full of birds—not the quails which beset the Israelites' camp, but the wild pigeons; and from the heavy, continuous roar of their wings the next morning, to resume their flight southward, there must have been a prodigious number of them. They had probably lingered in the woods of Canada till the great snow-storm put them in motion en masse. All were intent on bagging some of this game. BENTLY suggested the use of torchlights and shot-guns, which met our views exactly. The men responding, great activity ensued in camp. Shot-guns being loaded and torches prepared, soon the novel spectacle began of shooting pigeons by torchlight. Stanton & Co.—that is, the dogs, named *Grant*, *Sherman*, *Hooker* and *Meade*—were detailed to take care of the killed and wounded. One man carried a torch, which illumined the branches of the trees, revealing the pigeons, and where they appeared thickest the others would aim and fire with varied success. Sometimes but few or none would fall, at other times twenty or more would come rattling down through the limbs and bury in the snow. At every discharge a violent fluttering of wings would run along the whole pigeon line, and be lost in the distance. It seemed a theatrical fight of the battle of the "Wilderness;" it was load and fire till daylight, the reserve following in search of the fallen. A tremendous roar from acres of forest finally told us our sports were ended.

Five hundred had been killed and bagged during the night, and upon looking over the ground in the morning, full as many more were found. The pigeons were in good condition, and were soon on the way to market. The profit of that night's work, BENTLY expected, would amount to $250.

As we were admitted to the confidence of BENTLY & Co., six in number, we learned something of the perils, exposure and profit of their trapping and hunting, and camp-life in the wilderness. As regards the amount of furs, the profits outsiders seldom obtain.

The fact is the receipts of the trappers from skins, furs and meat are enormous. Thus it is their policy to concert, for they want no competition. They keep a team running between camp and St. Johns loaded with moose, bear and deer meats, raccoons, partridges, squirrels, &c. Venison has sold high in the market, often as high as fifty cents per pound. Sometimes a single load would sell for $200. But their chief profit is derived from skins and furs. We were surprised, on being ushered into the fur loft, at the great amount of skins it contained. The following is the number and kind of skins: 500 muskrat, 110 mink, 50 coon, 80 red fox, 12 silver gray, 7 black; 20 otter, 14 wolf, 8 bear, 6 catamount, or of that species. Beside these there were any quantity of squirrel skins, black and gray. The deer and moose skins had been sent away.

If the reader is posted in the current prices of these skins, he will find the aggregate over $3,000, exclusive of that of deer and moose skins and meats, which may reach the neat sum of $5,000. Adding to this the profit of three months longer trapping and hunting, and we have the grand total of $12,000.

Talk to these hunters of the great profit, and they will say their gains are scarcely a reward for the danger and hardship attending the business. But what veteran soldier has not been exposed to greater perils with much less pecuniary inducements than these heroes of the forest? The greater number of animals taken are trapped, and these, too, within ten miles of the camp. They have a hundred and fifty traps set, from a quarter to ten miles distant, which are attended to daily. This, we are aware, requires a great deal of labor, besides, it draws them into the vicinity of very dangerous animals, the wolf, bear and catamount; but these seldom attack a man unless wounded or hotly pursued. Six bears and four catamounts of the fourteen captured in October and November, were shot after a chase of two or three days, carrying them into the depths of the forest. In a few instances they were bagged, thirty miles from camp. The hunters know what animal they are pursuing without seeing him or the track by the dog which was leading them by the scent. If it was *Grant* they knew they were on the track of a bear; if it was *Hooker*, they were following a catamount; if it was *Meade*, they were in pursuit of a moose or deer; if it was *Sherman* they were chasing a wolf or fox. Each of these dogs had a peculiar scent and could seldom be induced to leave it. When Hooker found a rich scent and was eager to follow the hunters knew it was a catamount, and that it would require a long, laborious chase, if captured at all. BENTLY would take DAVIS, a bold, experienced hunter, and start in pursuit. At one time they traveled fifty miles, and shot the catamount on a mountain in Aroostook County. He had taken a position between the branches of a large maple, 30 feet from the ground. DAVIS fired first, then BENTLY. The catamount fell, putting *Hooker* to flight; then the hunters, they loading while retreating, the catamount pursuing. A hundred yards from the spot of the first attack, they wheeled and fired at once, which stopped his pursuit within twenty feet of them. He was completely disabled, but growled in defiance. He was wounded in the head, shoulder and back; every shot had been effective. The hunters approached and presented their rifle butts, and in his death struggle he made indentations on the stocks, which will remain for years. It took BENTLY and DAVIS three days to reach camp. It is said this is the largest catamount ever killed in America; it was stuffed, and is now on exhibition at St. Johns.

Our stay at camp was chiefly devoted to light sports, such as shooting partridges and squirrels, which were as plenty as beech-nuts. Our city sportsmen who like profit as well as sport, would do well to visit Bently's Camp, and try their hand at this almost domesticated game. We occasionally took a fox-hunt; at one time we shot a beautiful black fox worth $100. *Gen. Grant* used to accompany us in our sports, and was quite useful in fetching us the killed game.

By the way we have a story to tell of *Gen. Grant*. He is a noble dog, two feet four inches in height, jet black and curly-haired, and a great pet in camp. From a story the hunters tell of him, he must have been quite equal in sagacity to "Unconditional Surrender GRANT," if he had not the pluck to "fight it out on that line." The *General* was an inveterate enemy to Bruin, but every attempt to bring that animal to a pitched battle proved abortive; and the *General* would return to camp dissatisfied. One day he was seen deeply engaged with a bearskin, evidently trying to haul it over him. "What does that mean?" said a hunter. "Something more than fun, I will bet," answered BENTLY; "there is something in the wind; let us help him to adjust it." So the hunters fitted the bearskin nicely, and made it fast to *Gen. Grant*—a few turns around the camp to be sure that all was right, and away he starts to Bearfare Mountain. Twelve hours after the *General* returns, bear skin gone, one ear partly off, head badly wounded, and a leg disabled. The stratagem had evidently taken; Bruin had met the *General*, detected the disguise, and had to pitch into him, and the *General* got worsted. *Gen. Grant* was never known to travel incog or use a decoy afterward.

Nov. 15 we left camp in company with a Frenchman, on a bee-line for the White Mountains of New-Hampshire. It was then warm as Summer, and the snow had nearly gone, after a term of three weeks sleighing in New-Brunswick. We traveled forty miles the first day, camping at night on a high rock on a ledge, one standing watch, firing at times to scare off wild beasts. It was through one unbroken forest alive with all manner of wild game. Sunday we traveled near fifty miles, mostly through dense woods, making a hunter's camp at night, where we remained three days. The rest of our journey, a hundred and fifty miles to the White Mountains, was made by private conveyance and stage.

Our Thanksgiving dinner was eaten on this side of Mount Washington. Taking stage the next day we reached this place a week since.

The Freedmen in West Tennessee.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, under a late date, says:

"Strenuous exertions will be made to make a large crop next year, and it is generally thought that about half the former crop will be made if we have a favorable season. In many neighborhoods the freedmen have already made contracts for the coming year, and evince a disposition to do fully as well as any one can expect. In some localities, however, they still hold off, no doubt hoping for the 'general division' of things about Christmas. I find the portion of the country that was inside the Federal lines at the time of the surrender in the best condition for another year. The reason of this is obvious. Inside the Federal lines the negro has been nominally free for some time, generally doing as he pleased, while elsewhere their sudden freedom from restraint has surprised them as much as it could any one, and will no doubt keep them unsettled for a year to come at least. All fears of a rising among the freed people have been dispelled some time ago in this vicinity, except by a few turbulent and restless spirits that are always making mountains out of mole-hills."

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROADS.—It is just possible that there are persons in the world who, looking rather to their own desires than to the resources of the country, are disposed to find fault with our railroads generally for not making better speed to completion. Enough for these captious citizens, if we say from the very best authority, our own, that the Presidents have been doing all that they possibly could, under the circumstances and conditions of the country. Most of these railroads hang together by a mutual system of dependency. They have need to work together for the mutual exercise of locomotive powers. Little could be done for either without foreign help, and accordingly the Presidents of most of our roads have been compelled to look to the North for the necessary helps and agencies. We have seen the Presidents, MAGRATH, of the South Carolina, and JOHNSON, of the Charlotte, and PERRIN, of the Greensville roads, all "sweating under their fardels" at Columbia, at the first beginning of the work after the country had been Shermanized. Since then we have seen them at New-York, still under a sweat to get up steam. They have at length done so successfully. MAGRATH's road—the South Carolina—now carries passengers to Hamburgh, on the route to Augusta, some fifteen miles from Branchville. This lessens the wagoning distance to Johnston's Turnout, where you again take the railroad to Augusta. On the Columbia branch you now make your way by rail to Hampton's, about six miles from Columbia. You may reasonably hope to reach Columbia itself by rail by the 1st of January. We take for granted that by the 15th of January the South Carolina road will land you in Augusta. The Greenville and Columbia road is now working from the lower terminus, and will probably, by the 1st of January, exhibit but a ten-mile gap between the two termini, to be filled by wagoning on the road to Charlotte from Columbia. President JOHNSON reports but about fifteen miles now incomplete, and these, we are told and assured, will be done by the first of February. We feel assured that if labor could be properly supplied all these roads might be in working order by the 1st of January.—*Charleston South Carolinian, Dec. 20.*

SKATING ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday afternoon, while a party of young lads were skating up the South Watuppa Pond, and just after they had crossed "the sand bar," one of their number, Benj. S. C. GIFFORD, son of Mr. ELLIS GIFFORD, aged about 16 years, broke through the thin ice, and but for the heroic exertions of his comrades would have been drowned. The other lads immediately took off their coats and comforters, and tying them together formed a line which they threw to young GIFFORD. The latter grasped it, but finding it slipping through his wet buckskin gloves, caught it between his teeth, and was being drawn out when one of the coats parted, and the lad sank, as his comrades thought, to rise no more. He rose, however, soon after, when they threw the end of the line to which the comforters were tied, toward him, which he caught, telling them to pull quick as he could not hold out much longer. They did so, and succeeded in drawing him out almost exhausted, having been in the water some fifteen minutes. He was immediately taken to a house near by, where his clothes were removed, and restoratives applied, and he was subsequently conveyed home. The young lads are deserving of great credit for the persevering and judicious efforts which they made in rescuing their comrade. Their names are Charles Macomber, Rienzi W. Thurston, Wm. Wilbur, George Brown, Philip Cobb, James Wixon and Edward Griffin.—*Fall River News, Dec. 26.*

HON. MR. COCHRAN IN THE KENTUCKY SENATE.—In a defence of JEFFERSON DAVIS, Hon. Mr. COCHRAN recently used the following language:

"If JEFFERSON DAVIS is a traitor, I say that Mr. LINCOLN was equally a traitor, because he, too, overrode the constitution. I say that ANDREW JOHNSON is a traitor to-day, equally, because he, too, did not obey the only bond of Union between these States, which holds them together."

The Louisville *Journal*, in commenting on Mr. COCHRAN's speech, says:

"The foregoing, to say the least of it, sounded very harshly, coming from a Senator in the Legislature of a loyal State. It was strongly calculated to stir up bad feeling in that body, comprising, as it does, a number of men who, in the recent struggle, imperiled their lives for the Union. In the same great cause in which ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON have been engaged, eighty thousand brave Kentuckians were enlisted, and their heroic deeds have conferred enduring glory upon the State. Would Senator COCHRAN be pleased to face those noble men and utter the uncalled-for declaration which we have quoted from his lips?"

THE PACIFIC AND IOWA RAILROADS.—The Iowa railroad companies are vieing with each other to effect the most desirable connection with the Pacific Road, which starts from Omaha, in Nebraska. The directors of the Pacific Road have already appointed a committee to confer with the managers of roads now constructing in that State. The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Road Company, or, as it is better known, the Northwestern Railway, have made arrangements to complete its line to the Missouri River within two years, although it is expected to get through in one. By a change in its plan, Omaha will be its western terminus. At Ames Station a branch will diverge to Des Moines, Iowa, connecting with the Des Moines Valley Road to Keokuk. It is said that the differences between the Mississippi and Missouri Road and the Chicago and Rock Island Road have been so far arranged that a transfer of the former to the latter will take place in January next. It is expected that road will be pushed forward to Des Moines next season. For the purpose of securing this result, a new company has just been organized, as "The Iowa Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad."

LONGFELLOW'S EXCELSIOR.—A gentleman of this city has related to us an interesting and suggestive anecdote respecting this celebrated poem. It was written in 1858 for a magazine in the City of New-York, of which this gentleman was editor. The owner and publisher was an illiterate fellow, who stuttered abominably; and one morning when our friend, the editor, went into the office, the publisher saluted him with, "L-L-look here, j-just hear what a d—— p-p-piece of trash L-L-LONGFELLOW has sent!"

Thereupon, stuttering as he went, and in accents of ineffable contempt as he proceeded to read several of the stanzas, bringing out the "Excelsior" at the close of each with an expression that defies description. Then he crumpled the manuscript angrily in his hand, declaring that he would send it back and express his opinion to *Longfellow* of his impudence. He did so.

Publisher and magazine have been long buried away from sight and from mind. But the condemned lyric constitutes one of the greenest leaves in the circlet of perennial verdure that crowns the poet with an honored immortality.—*Portland Advertiser.*

BISHOP ROSECRANS ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN.—On Saturday evening Bishop ROSECRANS left the cathedral about 9 o'clock, for the purpose of going to his home at the Catholic Seminary, near Sedamsville. He had left orders with his servant to have his carriage at the cathedral at 10 o'clock, but being ready to go home before that time, concluded to walk. Just after having passed the track of the O. & M. Railroad, on the Sedam pike, he was accosted by two men, who demanded his money. He made no reply, but hastened his pace into a run. One of the men then drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball taking effect in the left leg, just above the knee. Even this did not stop the Bishop, who succeeded in making good his escape. The wound, upon examination, proved to be merely one of the flesh, and, although painful, is by no means serious. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of the outrage.—*Cincinnati Gazette Dec. 25.*

NOBLE MUNIFICENCE.—DR. A. G. EGBERT, of Perrine, Mercer County, Penn., will donate, for a home for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, a tract of land of two hundred acres, worth $20,000, and will erect thereon buildings to cost not less than $100,000, capable of accommodating from four to five hundred children. Mr. WATSON, another philanthropic citizen of Mercer County, will contribute an additional $50,000. The orphans of soldiers and sailors, as well as friendless children in general, will find in this institution all the comforts of a home. The ground for the edifice is to be broken in the Spring. The institution is to be controlled under the joint auspices of the officers of the Northern Home of Philadelphia, and a board of officers to be chosen from Western Pennsylvania. We are glad to be able to record such generous and praiseworthy acts by inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania.—*Pittsburgh Presbyterian.*

It is stated that the Western Railroad will begin building their second track from Springfield, Mass., westward this week. When this is completed there will be a double track through from Boston to Albany.

THE FREEDMEN OF LOUISIANA.

Report of Brig.-Gen. Fullerton.

Brig.-Gen. J. S. FULLERTON, who succeeded CONWAY in the Louisiana Freedmen's Bureau, and remained there a month, has made his report to Maj.-Gen. HOWARD. Gen. FULLERTON alludes to the circumstances under which he took charge of the bureau; says he found that some of the agents had displayed want of tact, conciliation and good judgment; that Mr. CONWAY's circular notifying the blacks that their belief was ungrounded that they were to have a gift of lands on Christmas, had not produced the desired effect, and that he himself, therefore, issued a circular, entitled "An Address to the Freedmen of Louisiana, which informed them in as plain and forcible language as he could command, that the government had made them free, and would to the last defend them in that freedom, but would not support them in idleness and vagrancy, and that no class of persons would be allowed to live as vagrants in a country where there is a great demand for laborers. They were also informed that they would be compelled to perform their part of the existing contracts for labor made for them by officers of the bureau, unless such contracts were first broken by the planters. This was just, as these officers, by liens on crops and otherwise, compelled the planters to pay the freedmen their wages. The rule should work both ways; what was fair for one was fair for the other.

Gen. FULLERTON says:

The foregoing is the substance of said address. The necessities of the case required that it should be issued. I thought it to be of the utmost importance that the freedmen should work during the coming year, not only for their own benefit, but for the good of the planters and of the country at large. It was also necessary that they should do so in order to give the denial to the prophesy of these friends of slavery who continually insist that the negro will not work if free. The result has proved that the address was timely. I ordered that it should be read on each plantation in the State, and that printed copies of the same should also be left thereon. Many of the freedmen, having been thus plainly informed of what was expected of them, soon showed a disposition to work under contracts for the next year, and the planters, acting under the belief that the evil complained of would, in a great measure, no longer exist, at once commenced to engage their services. The scarcity of labor, and the large profits that can be made on the crops of Louisiana, have caused a great demand for labor in that State. All of the able-bodied freedmen, if they will consent to work, can obtain employment at good wages, and there will still be room for many more laborers. Many planters called on me during the last week of my stay in the State to obtain information as to how and where they could obtain hands, and offered for them good inducements. I could not direct them where to go for this purpose, but some went to Texas and some to Mississippi.

In my administration of freedmen's affairs in Louisiana, I acted upon the broad, democratic idea that there should be the same code of laws for all; that every exceptional law or regulation for the black man is but a recognition of the spirit of slavery. The steps that I took were necessary to annihilate the distinction of that caste which sprang from slavery. Laws of the State made to govern the white man, while the freedman was in a state of slavery, surely could not be too hard upon him when freed and admitted to the benefits and penalties of the same. But there were men who had such a tender regard for the freedmen that, while they were willing that they should accept the benefits of State laws, cried down as an outrage any attempt to render him liable to the penalties of the same. Thus when I attempted to show officially that the freedmen could be arrested as vagrants, or apprenticed, in accordance with the laws that were equally binding upon all free persons, these men were ready to express great indignation at the wickedness and enormity of such proceedings. The idea was constantly held out to the freedmen that they were a privileged people, to be pampered and petted by the government. The effect was most pernicious. It not only gave them expectations that could not be realized, but prevented them from securing civil rights that the laws of the State conferred upon them.

It also appeared to me that there was not a sufficient effort made in this State to harmonize capital and labor. The acts of a few local agents of the bureau were such as to destroy the confidence that should exist between those planters who were endeavoring to give free labor an impartial trial and the freedmen who worked in their fields. These acts were done through a mistaken notion of kindness to the blacks.

VAGRANTS.

A few days after my arrival in New-Orleans, Capt. MORSE, the Provost-Marshal for Louisiana, and who had for some time been acting in that capacity on the staff of Mr. CONWAY, informed me that there were a large number of vagrant negroes in the city, able-bodied, healthy persons, who came from the country, and who, if not put to work, would soon be a charge on the bureau. He requested me to ask the Chief of Police to arrest these persons and deliver them to him, in order that they might be cared for. This I at first refused to do, as I did not wish any officer of the bureau to make arrests of whites or blacks, or, if it could be prevented, to be instrumental in having arrests made. I was afterwards informed that it was the duty of the city police to arrest all vagrants, white and black, and that they did not arrest black vagrants through fear of the bureau officials, the bureau alone having control of such cases. Upon this information, I then wrote to the Chief of Police requesting him to have all freedmen in the city who were "without any means of support and are vagrants, arrested and sent to Capt. MORSE, Provost-Marshal of the bureau, who will secure for them employment and means of support during the coming Winter." The Chief directed his subordinates to carry out my request. So energetic were they in the performance of this duty that nearly all of the vagrant blacks, and many who were not vagrants, were brought before Capt. MORSE within two days after the order was issued. This order was not carried out in good faith, and as soon as it was reported to me that men who were not vagrants were being taken up, I at once revoked said request, and directed the Chief of Police to make no more arrests. This, I believe, was on the second day after the order was issued. All of the vagrants brought before Capt. MORSE were well provided for, and placed in such positions as to enable them to earn a support.

Gen. FULLERTON says that he found the "colonies" had been miserably managed, and he therefore consolidated four of them into one. He says, regarding

ASYLUMS,

there were in New-Orleans two asylums for orphans of freedmen. One in the Soule mansion, and the other at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. These are partly supported by the bureau, having been furnished by it with quarters, rations, clothing, and a small amount of hospital supplies, and the orphans were under the control of the Assistant Commissioner of the bureau for Louisiana, I visited the asylum on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. There I found a state of affairs, which, to say the least, was decidedly unsatisfactory. There were about thirty inmates, mostly boys, some of whom were from 12 to 16 years of age, and were able to work and take care of themselves. These orphans were being brought up in idleness and ignorance. Their only occupation appeared to be to lie around in the warm sunlight, and to play marbles. Such articles as wash-basins, towels, combs, &c., usually kept in all well-regulated asylums, were wanting, and from the general sanitary condition of the establishment it did not surprise me to learn that disease was prevailing among the children. While making my visit, one of the orphans was called out to the gate to see his father. A few days before, a mother brought back her orphan son to the Asylum, and occasionally giving him a blow with the strap in her hand, told him that if he ran away again she would "skin him alive!" This mother, I was told, owned property in the city, the rent of which was producing her an income. It is due to the manager of this Asylum to say that she was in no manner whatever responsible for its condition, having arrived in New-Orleans and taken the control of it but a few days before. She is a woman of true principles and good heart, and was as much provoked as I at the manner in which it had been conducted. Had she possessed the means, she would soon have made a change for the better. The next day I issued an order stating that the orphans in these asylums would be apprenticed by the Assistant Commissioner of the bureau to good and responsible persons, in order that they might be properly cared for, and acquire habits of industry and morality. The contracts of apprenticeship were to be made in accordance with the law of the State, and the same laws that governed in the apprenticeship of white children would govern in this case. I did not consider this a great hardship, nor did I think it was, in any manner, reducing the orphans to slavery, notwithstanding the complaints of some supposed friends of the freedmen. I issued the order as "Guardian of the orphan minors of freedmen" in Louisiana.

The effect of my action was to break up the institution on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. In some mysterious manner the orphans disappeared. Some of them went to the other asylum, some were taken care of by benevolent persons, and a few, I suppose, went to their homes. The day after the "Apprentice Order" was issued, Mme. LOUISE DE MORTIER called at my office, and informed me that the asylum at the Soule Mansion, of which she is matron, was partly supported by charitably societies of the North, and that if the order were withdrawn so far as it was concerned she would make arrangements to conduct it free of government expense. I at once agreed to this proposition, and withdrew the order so far as it extended to her charge. I did not visit this asylum, but was informed that it was properly conducted. Afterward, I issued a general Apprentice Order to cover the case of all orphans of freedmen in the State. This Order provided that "The agents of the bureau may make with good and responsible persons agreements of apprenticeship or service for the minor orphans of freedmen. But they shall not have the power to bind or apprentice minors whose parents are living, without the consent of such parents. The agreements or contracts must provide that in return for the survice to be rendered by the the orphans so apprenticed or bound, they shall receive comfortable clothing, board, medical treatment, when sick, a reasonable amount of schooling, and permission to attend church on each Sabbath. At the end of the term of apprenticeship, or service, they shall be allowed to retain all of their articles of personal apparel. All of such contracts shall expire, for males when they are eighteen, and for females when they are fifteen years of age."

The contracts are to be submitted to the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau. It was also ordered that they should be made in accordance with the laws of the State, so that if at any time the bureau should be withdrawn from Louisiana, the proper civil officers might, for proper legal reasons, enforce or annul them.

ARRESTS AND FREEDMEN'S COURTS.

The next step taken by me was to direct that no more arrests be made by the officers of the bureau, and to abolish those tribunals of special jurisdiction known as Freedmen's Courts. I thought it better that, in cases where arrests were necessary, the officers of the bureau should call on the military officers in the vicinity to take cognizance of the matter. By so doing, justice would be equally obtained, and a disagreeable feature removed from the bureau. There are men in the bureau whose prejudice in favor of the black race go so far that they can hear only one side of a complaint, and whose zeal leads them, in many instances, to use the power of arrest that has been committed to them, to the great detriment not only of the white man but also of the black. Wherever a wrong is done the white man, the result is to create in his breast a proportionate hatred of, or enmity towards, the blacks. These officers escaped all ill effects of such action except personal abuse, but the black man suffers otherwise.

By virtue of the laws of the State of Louisiana, both under the new constitution and the old code, all free persons, without regard to color, are admitted in the State courts. The black man has the same rights in these courts as the white. He can sue and be sued, and his own testimony can be taken in all cases, whether the parties to the suit are white or black. In this respect the laws of the Southern States are very liberal. Such being the fact, I directed that all "freedmen's courts" in the State of Louisiana be abolished, and that the cases then pending in the same should be transferred to the civil courts. I also ordered the Provost-Marshal and agents of the bureau to appear in court in all cases where either freedmen were bringing suit or being tried, as their attorney or next friend; that they should bring suits for them when necessary, and defend them when tried. These officers were also prohibited from interfering in any manner with the proceedings of civil courts. In cases, however, where the civil authority refused to offer relief to the freedmen, or refused to receive their testimony or hear their complaints, as they are bound to do by law, it was ordered that the matter should be laid before the nearest military commander, who would make arrests or take such action as the case required.

Gen. FULLERTON argues strongly in defence of his action in this regard and justifies the course he took regarding contracts made by the freedmen with their former employers.

SCHOOLS.

In Louisiana there are one hundred and forty-one schools for freedmen, and attending them are nineteen thousand scholars. These schools have been supported in whole by funds of the bureau. There are employed

Twelve Directors at a joint salary of..	$1,225 per month.
Three Special Agents at a joint salary of....................	200 per month.
Five Clerks....................	470 per month.
Twelve Principals....................	1,350 per month.
Twenty-eight 1st Assistants..........	2,080 per month.
Thirty 2d Assistants....................	2,070 per month.
Eighty-nine primary teachers..........	5,340 per month.
City Superintendents of N. Orleans..	150 per month.
One Acting Assistant Superintendent	100 per month.

Added to the above are two members of the Board of Examination, who receive $5 per day while on duty, and eight janitors who receive each from $10 to $25 per month. There are also several officers connected with the schools who draw salaries as officers in the military service. The cost of conducting these schools is now between $17,000 and $20,000 per month.

So long as there were plenty of funds on hand, and it was easy to levy taxes, there was no endeavor to make them self-supporting. I found that the expenses of the bureau were so large, and the income was growing so small, that there would, probably, be no funds in the exchequer by the latter part of January next, even for paying the civilian agents and employes of the same, and but little more could be advanced by it for school purposes. It was, therefore, apparent that, unless the schools were put on a different footing, or received assistance from other sources, they must soon be discontinued. I informed Capt. PEASE, the Superintendent, of this fact, and asked him to submit to me a plan to render them self-supporting, but nothing was done in the matter up to the time I left the State.

The wealthy black people of New-Orleans and other parts of Louisiana refused to do anything for this cause, because, as they say, they pay a general school-tax, all of which, by law, goes to the support of schools for the whites. Although there is an injustice in so appropriating the tax paid by them, I did not see the force of this reasoning. If they desire their children to be educated, they should do something toward supporting the schools, even though they unfairly paid twice for it. The idea that the General Government will support schools should be held out no longer, unless there is a prospect of some legislation on the subject. If I have been correctly informed, the proportion of the school tax paid by the black people of the City of New-Orleans amounts to over $40,000 per annum. I represented to His Excellency, the Governor, and several of the leading members of the new Legislature, the injustice of appropriating this tax exclusively for the benefit of white schools. They fully agreed with me, and promised that at the next meeting of the Legislature of the State they would have an act passed appropriating the tax paid by blacks, exclusively, for freedmen's schools. Since commencing this report, I have received a copy of Gov. WELLS' message, and I am glad to say that he recommends to the Legislature such action. One of two things must soon be done in reference to these schools in Louisiana. Either they must be conducted on more economical principles, and made in part, at least, self-supporting, or they must be discontinued.

COMPLAINTS OF CORRUPTION.

Loud complaints had been made by the citizens of New-Orleans of the corruption of some of the employes at the headquarters of the bureau in that city. I inquired into the matter and found that they were not made without some grounds. Wishing to elevate the tone of morals, and to discourage the loose way of transacting business, I dismissed one of the chief clerks for accepting bribes from citizens. I was told that, notwithstanding this weakness, it would be well to keep him for a while, as he was a very useful man in giving information as to the loyalty and status of citizens who made application for the restoration of property held by the bureau.

CONCLUSION.

I believe that the freedmen of Louisiana are in a better condition than those in any other State embraced within the operation of this bureau. There is not among them an able-bodied man who cannot get employment and good wages. The planters of the State are very desirous of restoring their fortunes by cultivating the fields. Large profits can be made on the staple crops, and for this reason they can give good wages. The freedmen generally know this fact, and will not, therefore, work for a pittance. More than a majority of them obtained employment last year, when but a small portion of the fields were cultivated, and we have but to consider the fact that the most of the planters now desire to raise sugar and cotton, to form a judgment of the demand for labor for the coming year. Before the war, four hundred thousand (400,000) hogsheads of sugar, and an equal number of barrels of molasses, were made in Louisiana. This year's crop of cane will not yield over twelve thousand (12,000) hogsheads of sugar and fourteen thousand (14,000) barrels of molasses. Then nine-tenths of the arable lands of Louisiana were under cultivation in cane, cotton and corn; this year there has not been over one-fifth. It was impossible for me to arrive at anything like the proportion of acres that will be planted the next season; but, as there is nothing now to fear from the accidents of war, there will be a large increase over the proportion of last year.

There is a growing disposition on the part of the planters to act justly and fairly toward the freedmen, and to secure to them the exercise of their legal rights. This may be because they know that their former slaves are now free, and that it will be impossible again to reduce them to slavery in any shape or form; that they are the only sugar and cotton workers that they can at present procure: and that it is necessary to secure for them such rights in order to make them willing and competent workers. They are also showing a disposition to allow the freedmen those opportunities of educating their children which they have not heretofore possessed, for it is becoming evident to them that free labor flourishes best in those places where schools abound. The enmity against the black race in the South comes principally from the poor whites; those of them who do work fear the competition of black labor, and nearly all of them having before them the fear of "negro equality," do what they can to oppose their freedom and the working of the free labor system. But the war has not left enough of this class in Louisiana to exert any considerable influence.

It is not true that there are great numbers of freedmen being murdered by the whites in Louisiana. During the month that I remained in the State but one case of this kind was presented to the bureau, so far as I now recollect. This was the case of a freedman who had been shot and wounded by a white man, and the offender, when arrested, claimed that the freedman had first fired at him. That there are many cases of outrage that are never heard of is most true; but from all that I have learned, I do not believe that society, in this respect, is more demoralized at present in Louisiana than in some States further north, as represented by the public press. By telling only the bad acts that have been committed, and giving these as an index of society, any large community could be pictured as barbarous. These remarks are not made in any manner apologizing for that class of whites who have so little humanity as to abuse and maltreat the black man because he has been freed; but I cannot make an impartial report of facts unless I show both sides of the picture. We must look at the matter as it exists, and not give ear to one set of complaints only, nor allow our preconceived opinions and prejudices to blind us, and prevent us from correctly exercising our judgments.

HOW LABOR WILL BE A SUCCESS IN LOUISIANA.

The only concern the planters at present appear to have on this question is: Will the freedman fulfill his contract for work, if we fully and fairly carry out our part of the agreement? They will not work next year as well as we may desire, but better than we have a right to expect. Men who have been suddenly freed, entertaining some future notions of freedom, and in some cases acting under bad counsel of both friends and enemies, are not apt to be at once energetic workers. Gradually, the planters and freedmen begin to understand that, for the present, each is dependent upon the other. The planter must have their labor, and the freedmen must have the planters' wages until they can procure property of their own. I speak advisedly when I say that in five years from now, unless some new element of discord intervenes, the freedmen will work as well, and be in as prosperous condition, as any person can desire, and the rich and beautiful plantations of Louisiana will be far better cultivated and more profitable than ever in the past. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON, Brevet Brig.-Gen. of Vols.

THE DYING NEGROES—AWFUL MORTALITY IN GEORGIA.—The population of this city, all told, is about 16,000 souls—one-half white and the same number black. The monthly average of the mortality in the city before and during the war, when the negroes were taken care of, was about forty, proportioned according to population. The mortality among the negroes in this city during the past month was, as near as can be ascertained, about 500, while the number of deaths among the white population remained substantially the same as before the war.

The cause of this difference in the mortality of the blacks needs explanation. When the United States forces took possession of Macon the negroes were all declared free. It was in vain that it was urged that neither would the state of the growing crop justify the laborers in leaving the fields, nor would humanity suffer women and girls to go at will into the streets in the midst of such excitement as was then existing, unrestrained by an influences to defend them from ruin. Nothing availed. The *fiat* had gone forth and was maintained, whether for the weal or the woe of the negro. The fields were deserted by the laborers, and, almost in a body, the women and children employed as house servants in the city left comfortable homes, seized with a sudden passion for freedom, and independently setting up for themselves. Instigated by an insane desire for city life, and under the apprehension that their freedom would not be completed if they did not leave their former homes, not permanent unless under the eyes of the United States soldiery, the negroes flocked from the country into the city, and the result is what it is.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

ALABAMA.

A Proclamation by Gov. Patton.

A part of the ceremony of the change of Governors in Alabama was the reading of the following proclamation by Gov. PATTON:

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting, Know Ye:

That on the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, by his proclamation of that date, appointed LEWIS E. PARSONS, a citizen of the County of Talladega, Provisional Governor of the State of Alabama, "for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property;" and the President had made it his duty "to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States and to no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Alabama to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against "invasion, insurrection and domestic violence."

That on the 20th of July thereafter, the said Provisional Governor issued a proclamation to the people of Alabama, which provided among other things for an election of delegates in each county in the State on the 31st day of August, then ensuing, to a convention of the people of Alabama, to assemble at the Capitol in the City of Montgomery, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September, 1865.

That said convention in which the wisdom and patriotism of the people of Alabama were admirably blended, assembled at the Capitol on the day indicated, and was duly organized, each county in the State being represented by the same number of delegates as representatives in the General Assembly of said State, on the 11th day of January, 1861, and after making many important changes in the Constitution of the State, among which are an ordinance in relation to the institution of slavery and the abolition thereof; an ordinance declaring the ordinance of secession null and void; an ordinance declaring null and void certain ordinances, and other proceedings of a convention of the State of Alabama, adopted in January and March, A. D. 1861; an ordinance declaring the war debt void, and for other purposes; and an ordinance concerning election of State, county and municipal officers, and members of Congress and for the assembling of the Legislature, at the Capitol on the 3d Monday in November, 1865, adjourned to reassemble at the call of Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, President of the convention, at any time before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1866.

That the Legislature assembled on the day appointed, to wit: the 20th day of November, A. D. 1865, and was organized according to the constitution and laws of the State.

That among other acts it adopted—

Joint resolutions of the General Assembly of Alabama, ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, approved Dec. 2; and

An act to protect freedmen in their rights of person and property in this State.

That Senators and Representatives have been duly elected by the people and State to the Congress of the United States.

That the President of the United States has been officially advised, from time to time, of the foregoing acts performed for the purpose of restoring our beloved State to her proper relations to the Federal Union.

That on the 10th day of December, 1865, the President of the United States authorized the inauguration of Hon. ROBERT M. PATTON, Governor elect of the State of Alabama, at such time as might be indicated by the Legislature.

That said inauguration took place on the 13th day of December, 1865, in the presence of a convention of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this State, in the hall of the House of Representatives, and in accordance with the time-honored usage of our State, the great seal of the State was delivered to him, as Governor of Alabama, by the Provisional Governor.

That on the 18th of December instant, at the hour of 11 P. M., the Provisional Governor received a telegram from Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, dated at Washington on that day, informing him that "the time had arrived when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of Alabama may be remitted to the constitutional authority, chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as Provisional Governor of Alabama. Whenever the Governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the Executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to His Excellency the Governor elect."

Now, therefore, I, LEWIS E. PARSONS, as Provisional Governor, under the instructions aforesaid, do, by these presents, in this solemn and public manner, transfer the papers and property of the State now in my custody to His Excellency, ROBERT M. PATTON, Governor of the State of Alabama.

This done at Montgomery, in the hall of the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, on the 2[illegible]th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth year.

God save the State of Alabama!

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Lieut. CHARLES E. MERRILL, Provost-Marshal, Parish St. Mary, La., has issued an order to the freedmen of his district, which is applauded by the Southern papers. He says: "Now is the time for freedmen to make contracts for the year 1866. They must be commenced by the first of January, and as much sooner as possible. Those who are bound by contracts for the year 1865, may now make and sign agreements for labor in 1866. Some are waiting to see what will be done about Christmas. I can tell all such what will be done about Christmas or the first of January. Those who do not make contracts will have to give up the houses they occupy for those who will work for fair wages. Some of the freedmen desire to get land. The only way to do that is to work and earn money with which to buy land. This can be done by industry and prudence. I desire the freedmen of St. Mary to prove to their employers that they are capable of making an honest living, and are determined to do so. We must all work or starve. No one will support us in idleness. I now advise the freedmen of the Parish of St. Mary, all of them, to make agreements at once for the coming year. They must not wait to see what others are going to do. Each one must look out for himself and family. I warn the freedmen to be cautious how they listen to the advice or the idle tales and promises of bad men. Such men are the worst enemies to the colored race and to the country. Listen to those whom the public speak well of, and consider true and honest men."

The Wilmington, N. C., papers have a funny story to tell of Miss MARY MEREDITH, who is performing in one of the theatres of that city. They state that a few evenings since, in preparing the articles of dress necessary for her impersonation of *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons," she accidentally omitted to put into her basket a pair of shoes. She did not discover the omission until after she reached the theatre, and was nearly ready to go on the stage. There was time to repair the error if the little darkey who waited upon her would hurry back to her lodgings and get them at once. So the servant was immediately sent. But the curtain rose on the first act before the little darkey returned, and *Beauseant*, (Mr. ROGERS,) was doing the agreeable in his best style to the fair *Pauline*, (Miss MEREDITH,) when he and the audience were both somewhat discomposed by the appearance on the stage of a character not mentioned in the bills. It was the little negro, who, advancing across the stage to where *Pauline* was sitting, presented the shoes, neatly wrapped up, saying, "*I run all de way, Miss Mary—but I guess dese is um!*" It is needless to say the "house" screamed.

Gen. D. M. FROST, of Missouri, published a pamphlet to contradict the assertion of the Confederate War Department that he was a deserter from their cause. He proves beyond question that he was a rebel all the while, and is yet. He resigned for private reasons, and because Northern men were not trusted in the rebel ranks. He very innocently remarks: "I was constantly humiliated by hearing the President (DAVIS) censured by prominent men for putting 'Northern traitors' in the army; and, only a few days before, while in conversation with a Confederate State Senator, about a distinguished officer of the old army, he (the Senator) had remarked: 'The poor fellow is dead, and I must say that I am glad of it, though I loved him as a brother; because if he had lived he would have been opposed to us, and his arm would have been a potent arm, for he was a Northern man, and he was too much of a gentleman ever to have drawn his sword against the State which had given him birth.'"

The following telegram from Provisional Governor JOHNSON, of Georgia, secured his relief from the duties of his position:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 10, 1865.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President United States, Washington, D. C.:

Your message has been generally well received, and I think I can safely assure you that you may rely upon the Legislature and the Governor elect to cooperate with you in the policy you have adopted and recommended. I am of opinion that the situation will be still further improved by allowing the inauguration of the Governor, if it is agreeable to your views and policy. So believing, I respectfully ask that I may be relieved. This, I think, can be safely done, and such are the assurances given me by friends of the Administration. J. JOHNSON, Governor.

Major-Gen. CURTIS spoke to the colored men in Richmond, a few evenings since. Among other things he said, in connection with the labor question, that if they refused to work for the white people, laborers would come from other sections to fill places, and thus deprive them of the means of living. There were plenty of white men, he said, who did not consider labor dishonorable, and they would come to work the Southern lands. He told them that he supposed the idea that they were to have any portion of the lands and houses of the white people was pretty well exploded. They could get nothing but what they work for, and those of them who had good homes with former masters, should remain where their services are desired and will be remunerated.

The Richmond *Times* urges continued resistance to the demands of the "radicals," claiming that those Southern communities who have done this persistently have fared best. On the same question the Richmond *Bulletin* speaks as follows: "Should the worst come to worst, the conservatives of the North, backed by three hundred thousand veterans that the war has left us, will hold themselves as a *posse comitatus* in readiness to enforce the laws, even to extirpating, root and branch, the whole Puritan *canaille*, their aiders and accomplices and abettors, and to insure a final and lasting peace."

The Louisville *Courier* seems ferocious on the question of the abolition of slavery. It claims that Kentucky, which refused to ratify the Amendment, is the victim of despotic authority, and speaks thus of Tennessee: "The fanatics in Tennessee were able to make a show of having adopted the Amendment, for the reason that they had disfranchised nearly all the decent people in the State, and established with the aid of bayonets and negro soldiers, a bogus government, which trampled on the people whom they presumed to represent."

A significent incident transpired in the Alabama Legislature a few days since. At the same time that Gens. THOMAS, WOODS and SWAYNE were in Montgomery the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET happened to visit the city. No notice whatever had been taken by the Legislature of the presence of the three distinguished gentlemen named, but the moment LONGSTREET'S arrival was announced he was invited to visit the Capitol, and extraordinary demonstrations were made in his honor.

SETH WINSLOW NYE, died in New-Orleans, Dec. 19. Mr. NYE was in the 76th year of his age, forty-eight of which he passed in New-Orleans. In the war of 1812, he became a volunteer in the army of Gen. HARRISON, and served until peace was proclaimed, attaining the rank of Captain. In 1817, Mr. NYE went to New-Orleans and successfully engaged in commerce, and also held several offices of trust under the city and national governments—the position of Comptroller in the old Second Municipality, and Surveyor of Customs by appointments from Presidents ADAMS and HARRISON.

All the Texas papers, the old ones that struggled through the war, and the new ones just budding into existence, have adopted the cash principle. They make the complaint, however, that as far as one side of that principle is concerned, the newspapers themselves have always adhered to it. That is, they are compelled to pay cash, or its equivalent, for all they buy in material, or all labor they employ. The public have not so generally and punctually returned the compliment.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Gen. McCAUSLAND, Col. HARRY GILMOR, Major JOHN CASTLEMAN, Capt. HINDE and others who have been officers in the army of the Confederacy, are living at Toronto. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE looks and is in perfect health. It was represented during the war that his hair had turned from jet black to silvery white. That was a mistake. A few gray hairs are perceptible about his locks, that is all. He is keeping house in an humble, retired way. He is much respected by the citizens, and is invited to two or three parties a week.

Speaking of Judge BUSTEED's recent decision on the "test-oath" question, the Montgomery *Mail* of the 17th says: "Judge BUSTEED, in making his decision, has come up to the high expectations of the people of Alabama. A Federal General, a leader of the Republican party, a man whose every sympathy was with his section, and whose efforts in behalf of the Union cause were rewarded by high judicial office, he has not hesitated to bid the illegal spirit of faction bow before the dispassionate reason of the law."

A meeting of the freedmen of Richmond was held in the African Church on Monday night, the 17th inst., "the object being to give an emphatic denial to the rumor so prevalent in this part of Virginia that an insurrection was contemplated during the approaching Christmas." The Richmond *Whig* carps at the proceedings, resolutions, &c., and evidently had no desire to be assured that there was not going to be an insurrection.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* understands that Maj.-Gen. THOMAS has notified the authorities of his readiness to relieve Alabama of Federal troops, but that the Governor thinks it advisable that they be retained for the present, and until there shall be suitable organizations of the militia to preserve order and assist in executing the laws.

Gen. FISK has been waiting for some time for the Tennessee Legislature to pass the "Testimony Bill," but as that measure has been laid on the table, he has determined that the negro shall have justice, and that if the Courts of Tennessee will not allow him to testify they shall not try him at all.

GEORGE DAVIS, of North Carolina, writes a letter from Fort Lafayette, New-York harbor, to the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., and dated Nov. 30, 1865, gratefully acknowledging his appreciation of the efforts that have been made to secure executive clemency for Confederates.

The proprietors of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* are desirous of engaging the services of a number of ladies to be taught the business of composition in their printing-office. The proprietors pledge themselves to see that the strictest order and mutual respect shall be maintained in their office under this new system.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. W. MAGEE has relieved Maj.-Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., in the command of the District of Montgomery, Ala. Gen. DAVIES was relieved at his own request, and has taken his departure for New-York. The old staff remain as heretofore.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* explains the frequent election of rebel soldiers to office as follows: "To vote for such men is not to hurl defiance at the conqueror, but rather to exercise the privilege of complimenting gallant men, without a thought whether it may or may not please the conqueror."

The Mobile *Times* is not quite subjugated. It says editorially: "The immense moral superiority of the South over the North has always been noted by all travelers. Their truly pious and sincere love of man, their tender care of orphans, contrast most happily with the inhuman and heartles treatment of the Northern nabobs toward the laboring classes."

Col. WOODALL, of Columbus, in a communication to the *Sun* in that city, states that "should the negroes, during Christmas week, commit any depredations in the city, he will aid and assist, both with command and by his own personal exertions, in punishing and bringing them to a speedy justice."

Mr. JOHN MASSEY, living a few miles from Columbus, was robbed recently of two wagon loads of corn, one hundred bundles of fodder and a lot of ground peas, by two negroes. The property was recovered and the thieves captured and committed to jail.

The hard-heads in Arkansas are again becoming rampant. They recently held a convention at Little Rock, in which they denounced Gen. GANTT as a traitor, and took steps to secure the demolition of the present Provisional Government under Gen. MURPHY.

The Mobile *Tribune* says the following amounts were taken in by the three circuses that visited Mobile within the past month: Thayer & Noyes, $15,458; DeHaven's, $4,903; Howe's, $8,814 55—total, $29,170 25. The first was there five days, the second six, and the third two weeks.

A treason-trial—the first since BURR's—is now in progress in Tennessee. JOHN S. GAMBLE, rebel enrolling officer in Blount county, is the defendant, and the case is before the United States District Court for that State.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says that since the rescinding of martial law some of the old masters have endeavored to obtain control again of their old slaves, and some sought to charge their present employers $5 per diem for their services.

The Petersburgh *Index* prints a thoroughly rebellious article which is warmly indorsed by the Richmond *Enquirer*, to prove that the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery has not been legally adopted.

Maj.-Gen. STANLEY, of the Fourth Army Corps, was honored with a splendid ball at San Antonio, Texas, the evening before his departure for the North. The *Gazette* speaks highly of the General's terpsichorean accomplishments.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* is hereafter to be issued on a triple sheet. The *Times* of that city is frequently printed on a quadruple sheet. Publishing newspapers must be a profitable business in the Crescent City.

The Augusta papers contain an advertisement by Messrs. BRANCH, SONS & Co., of the Georgia Railroad Bank, inviting parties wishing to sell Confederate States bonds of the one hundred million loan to call on them.

HARRIET, the negro girl who was arrested in Augusta last August for an attempt to poison Mrs. M. A. CARTER, in whose service she was at the time, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Fort Pulaski.

The Provost-Marshal at Savannah seized the steamer *Falcon*, running between that city and Augusta, on the 15th, and placed a guard upon her. The cause of seizure was the refusal of the Captain to carry a detachment of Federal troops to Augusta.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 19th reports that a difficulty occurred last Sunday between some young men at Girard and the soldiers there, which resulted in acts of violence and depredation in Girard by a party of the soldiers.

Ten bales of cotton were recently stolen from the warehouse of Mr. VERNOY, in Columbus, Ga. Five of them were found afterward on the common, but none knew how they came there.

Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Alabama, formerly a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Assistant Secretary of War of the late Confederacy, was in New-Orleans Dec. 22.

The Montgomery *Ledger* states that forty negroes were turned out of jail in that city on Saturday, Dec. 16, for various offences at different times, against whom the Grand Jury failed to find true bills.

The Louisville *Press* says that the Copperheads in that State continue to persecute Union soldiers and the freedmen, and to attempt the general enforcement of the slave code.

Quite an excitement was lately caused in Savannah by the false report that a rebel flag had been publicly exhibited at an orphan's fair held in St. Andrew's Hall.

The Mobile papers complain bitterly about the number of negro vagrants now in that city. They call for their expulsion.

Hon. J. A. HOUSTON was in Mobile, Dec. 20, and the papers greeted him with regrets that he had not been elected to the United States Senate.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* notes the arrival there of the rebel General S. R. ANDERSON, of Nashville.

South Carolina has repealed her usury laws, the object being to permit higher rates of interest, thus attracting capital to that State.

A rumor that the French had taken Brownsville, Texas, caused considerable excitement in Mobile on Dec. 22.

Sixty post-offices have been reopened in Georgia.

The trial of Brig.-Gen. H. W. MERCER, at Savannah, has been indefinitely postponed.

The Eagle Cotton Manufactory at Columbus is about to be revived.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Characteristics of His Life as Seen by his Law Partner.

WM. H. HERNDOE, for twenty years the law partner of Mr. LINCOLN, delivered a lecture on the life and characteristics of the late President, at Springfield, Ill., on the 17th inst., to be followed by a second lecture on the same subject. He gives the following about

MR. LINCOLN, PHYSICALLY

On this subject the lecturer said:

"Before I enter into an analysis of the character of Mr. LINCOLN, it becomes necessary, *first*, to hold up before your mind's eye the subject of such analysis and anatomy.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809. He moved to Indiana in 1816; came to Illinois in March, 1830; to old Sangamon County in 1831, settling in New-Salem: and from this last place to this city in April, 1837, coming as a rude, odd, uncultivated boy, without polish or education, and having no friend. He was about six feet four inches high, and when he left the city was fifty-one years old, having good health and no gray hairs, or but few in his head. He was thin, wiry, sinewy, raw-boned; thin through the breast to the back, and narrow across the shoulders; standing, he leaned forward—was what may be called stoop-shouldered, inclining to be consumptive by build. His usual weight was about one hundred and sixty pounds. His organization—rather his structure and formation—worked slowly. His blood had to run a long distance from his heart to the extremities of his frame, and his nerve force had to travel through dry ground a long distance before his muscles were obedient to his will. His structure was loose and leathery; his body was shrunk and shriveled, having dark skin, dark hair, looking woe-struck. The whole man, body and mind, worked slowly, creakingly, as if it needed oiling. Physically he was a very powerful man, lifting with ease four hundred or six hundred pounds. His mind was like his body, it worked slowly but strongly. When he walked he moved cautiously, his long arms, and hands on them hanging, like giant's hands, swung down by his side. He walked with even tread—the inner sides of his feet were parallel. He put the whole foot flat down on the ground at once, not landing on heel; he likewise lifted his foot all at once, not rising from the toes, and hence had no spring to his walk. He had the economy of fall and lift of foot, though he had no spring or apparent ease of motion in his tread. He walked undulatory, up and down, catching and pocketing tire, weariness and pain all up and down his person, preventing them from locating. The first opinion of a stranger, or a man who did not observe closely, was that his walk implied shrewdness, cunning—a tricky man—but his was the walk of caution and firmness. In sitting down on a common chair he was no taller than ordinary men. His legs and arms were abnormally, unnaturally long, and in undue proportion to the balance of his body. It was only when he stood up that he loomed above other men.

Mr. LINCOLN's head was long and tall from the base of the brain and from the eyebrows—the perceptive faculties. His head ran backward, his forehead rising as it ran back at a low angle like CLAY's, and unlike WEBSTER's almost perpendicular. The size of the hat, measured on the hatter's block, was 7⅛, his head being from ear to ear 6½ inches, and from the front to the back of the brain 8 inches. Thus measured it was not below the medium size. His forehead was narrow but high; his hair was dark, almost black, and lay floating where his fingers or the wind left it, piled up at random. His cheek bones were high, sharp and prominent. His eyebrows heavy and jutting out; his jaws were long, up-curved, and heavy; his nose was large, long, and blunt, having the tip glowing in red, and a little awry toward the right eye; his chin was long, sharp, and up-curved; his eyebrows cropped out like a huge rock on the brow of a hill; his face was long, sallow, cadaverous, shrunk, shriveled, wrinkled, and dry, having here and there a hair on the surface; his cheeks were leathery; his ears were large, and ran out almost at right angles from his head, caused by heavy hats, and partly by nature; his lower lip was thick, hanging, and undercurved, while his chin reached for the lip up-curved; his neck was neat and trim, his head being well balanced on it; there was the lone mole on the right cheek, and Adam's apple on his throat.

Thus stood, walked, acted and looked ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He was not a pretty man by any means, nor was he an ugly one. He was a homely man, careless of his looks, plain looking and plain acting. He had no pomp, display or dignity—so called. He appeared simple in his carriage and bearing. He was a sad looking man; his melancholy dripped from him as he walked. His apparent gloom impressed his friends and created a sympathy for him—*one means of his great success*. He was gloomy, abstracted and joyous; rather humorous by turns. I do not think he knew what real joy was for more than twenty-three years.

Mr. LINCOLN sometimes walked our streets cheerily, good humoredly, perhaps joyously, and then it was, on meeting a friend, he cried, "How d'y," clasping one of his friend's hands in both of his, giving a good, hearty soul welcome. Sometimes he might be seen wending his way to his office, to the court-room, or the railroad depot, with his baggage, looking like a rail in broadcloth.

Of a Winter's morning he might be seen stalking and stilting it toward the market-house, basket on arm, his old gray shawl wrapped around his neck, his little WILLIE or TAD running along at his heels, asking a thousand little quick questions, which his father heard not—not even knowing that little WILLIE or TAD was there, so abstracted was the father. When he thus met a friend, he said that something put him in mind of a story which he heard in Indiana, and tell it he would, and there was no alternative but to listen. Thus, I say, stood and walked and looked this singular man. He was odd; but when that gray eye and face and every feature were lit up by the inward soul in fires of emotion, *then* it was that all these apparently ugly features sprang into organs of beauty, or sunk themselves in a sea of inspiration that sometimes flooded the face. Sometimes it appeared to me that LINCOLN's soul was fresh—just from the presence of its Creator."

After giving a history of Mr. LINCOLN's life and a description of his personal looks, Mr. HERNDON said:

"Mr. LINCOLN's perceptions were slow, cold, precise and exact. Everything came to him in its precise shape and color. To some men the world of matter and of man comes ornamented with beauty, life and action, and hence more or less false and inexact. No lurking illusion or other error false in itself and clad for the moment in robes of splendor ever passed undetected or unchallenged over the threshold of his mind—that point that divides vision from the realm and home of the thought. He had keen susceptibilities to the hints and suggestions of nature, which always put him in mind of something known or unknown. Hence his power and tenacities of what is called association of ideas must have been great. His memory was tenacious and strong. His susceptibility to all suggestions and hints enabled him at will to call up readily the associated and classified fact and idea.

Mr. LINCOLN read less and thought more than any man in his sphere in America. No man in this audience can put his finger on any great book written in the last or present century that he read. When young he read the Bible, and when of age he read Shakespeare. This latter book was scarcely ever out of his mind. Mr. LINCOLN is acknowledged to have been a great man, but the question is what made him great? I repeat that he read less and thought more than any man of his standing in America, if not in the world. He possessed originality and power of thought in an eminent degree. He was cautious, cool, concentrated, with continuity of reflection; was patient and enduring. These are some of the grounds of his wonderful success.

He was most emphatically a remorseless analyzer of facts, things and principles. When all these processes had been well and thoroughly gone through, he could form an opinion and express it, but no sooner. All opponents dreaded him in his originality of idea, condemnation, definition, and force of expression; and wo to the man who hugged to his bosom a secret error if Mr. LINCOLN got on the chase of it. I say wo to him. Time could hide the error in no nook or corner of space in which he would not detect and expose it. We may affirm here, in order to convey a general idea, that Mr. LINCOLN was a self-reliant man.

Mr. LINCOLN's mind was slow, angular and ponderous, rather than quick and finely discriminating; and in time his great powers of reason on cause and effect, on creation and relation, on substance and on truth, would form a proposition, an opinion, wisely and well, that no human being can deny. When his mind could not grasp premises from which to argue, he was weaker than a child, because he had none of the child's intuitions—the soul's quick, bright flash over scattered and unarranged facts. I have watched men closely in reference to their approaches to Mr. LINCON. Those who approached him on his judgment side treated him tenderly—sometimes respectfully, but always as a weak-minded man. This class of men take the judgment as the standard of the mind. I have seen another class approach him on his reason side, and they always crouched low down and truckled, as much as to say, 'great,' 'grand,' 'omnipotent,' Both these classes were correct. One took judgment as the standard of the man, and the other took reason. Yet both classes were wrong in this—they sunk out of view one side of Mr. LINCOLN. A third class knew him well, and always treated him with human respect; not that awe and reverence with which we regard the Supreme Being; not that supercilious haughtiness which greatness shows to littleness. These three classes of men are in this room to-night. Each will please to examine itself, and then judge of what I say. I have approached Mr. LINCOLN on all sides, I am now sorry to say, and treated him according to the angle approached.

There are contradictory opinions in reference to Mr. LINCOLN's heart and humanity. To use a general expression, his general life was cold. He had, however, a strong latent capacity to love, but the object must first come as principle, second as right, and third as lovely. He loved abstract humanity when it was oppressed. This was an abstract love, not concrete in the individual, as said by some. He rarely used the term love, yet he was tender and gentle. He gave the key-note to his own character when he said 'with malice toward none, and with charity for all,' he did what he did. He had no intense loves, and hence no hates and no malice. He had a broad charity for imperfect man, and let us imitate his great life in this. Let us have 'malice for none and charity for all.'

But was not Mr. LINCOLN a man of great humanity?' asks a man at my elbow, a little angrily; to which I reply: 'Has not that question been answered already?' Let us suppose that it has not. We must understand each other. What do you mean by humanity? Do you mean that he had much of human nature in him? If so, I will grant that he was a man of humanity. Do you mean that Mr. LINCOLN was tender and kind? Then I agree with you. But if you mean to say that he so loved a man that he would sacrifice truth and right for him for love's sake, then he was not a man of humanity. Do you mean to say that he so loved man for love's sake—that his heart led him out of himself and compelled him to go in search of the objects of his love, for their sake? He never, to my knowledge, manifested this side of his character."

MR. LINCOLN'S EARLY LIFE.

A Visit to One of his Humble Friends.

Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

HAVANA, Macon Co., Ill., Thursday, Dec. 14, 1865.

Happening to be in the eastern portion of this county a few days ago, I called to see a Mrs. WILCOX, formerly Mrs. ARMSTRONG. Years ago, when this goodly State of ours was comparatively new, there came to the little village of Salem, Menard County, a tall, plain, and rather awkward young man to help in the mill, tend store, and make himself generally useful. After serving in this capacity for some time, and making friends of all who came in contact with him at mill or grocery, he was appointed County Surveyor, and went to live with a farmer named ARMSTRONG, residing in the neighborhood. This Mrs. WILCOX whom I went to see was the wife of this ARMSTRONG, and the slender, raw-boned shop-tender and surveyor was ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"The first time I ever saw him," said Mrs. W., "I went trading. I told ARMSTRONG as soon as I got home there was a new clerk at the store, and I liked him first rate, he was so pleasant and kind. A few days afterward ARMSTRONG went to mill, and when he came home he told me he had seen the new clerk I bragged about so much, and he liked him too. They had got him to lifting in the mill, a parcel of them, and the clerk outlifted every man there."

"Well, he lived with you, did he not, afterward?"

"Yes; as soon as he got to surveying he came to our house and made it his home. I made two pairs of deer-skin breeches for him—shirts, too. ARMSTRONG used to carry chain for him. They were great crones. Wherever ARMSTRONG went LINCOLN would go too. He was poor and had no horse; we had several, and he always rode one of our creatures. Sometimes they would be gone a week at a time to Jacksonville, Springfield, or somewhere else. They lied about him when he was nominated for President; said he used to drink; buthe never did. I never saw or heard of the drinking. The young folks thought him kind of queer. Where there was a frolic, or any doings among them, he would always go, but he never danced and cut up. He amused himself by playing with the children, or telling some funny story to the old folks. Yes, he staid with us till we moved to Missouri, and I never saw him angry the whole time. He used to say he would never marry until he could support a wife comfortably; and he didn't. We lived in Missouri five years, and when we came back he had gone to Springfield. I went down there trading pretty soon, and was standing in a store door looking at the folks, when I saw him coming down the street. A lady was with him, his wife, and everybody was bowing and shaking hands with him. I stood up straight in the door, a little back like, thinking maybe he would not want to see me, with his wife and all those people around; I never could put on any airs, and he knew it; he saw me, though, before he got to me, and came up laughing and shaking hands, real glad to see me; asked after ARMSTRONG and all the rest, just as if he was one of the family. I tell you, Mr. F., he was a kind, good-hearted man, and a true gentleman. He defended my son, [her son was tried for homicide and acquitted,] and after the trial, when I told him I had no money to pay him, he laughed at me, and told me whenever I was in trouble to come to him. Everybody told me I was foolish to write to him about my son, who was sick in the army; that he had enough else to attend to now, besides looking after me and my family. But when a telegraphic dispatch discharging my son, and a letter to me, too, came, they found out that he had not forgotten his old home down in Menard."

THE GALES ON THE COAST.

Loss of the Schooner Haines and the Ship Newton.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Dec. 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

A few weeks ago you gave your readers an account of a shipwreck on this Island. A sad one it seemed to be, though the lives of the crew were saved. Within the last few days our Christmas season on the island had been saddened by two shipwrecks. Last Friday night a fine, trim-looking schooner was driven on shore near the head of Hammock Pond. She was evidently in the West India trade, was laden with logwood, coffee, and a small number of oranges. Although light and whole, her cabin clean and dry, not one of the crew remained by her and not one of them was saved. A boat, supposed to belong to her, was picked up Saturday, and late the same day the body of a man who, from some papers on his person, must have been captain of the vessel.

The vessel was the schooner *Haines*, from Hayti for Boston, and the name of the captain was C. S. ETTRUP.

Despite the high surf we have had since the vessel struck, she is sound, in good condition, and there is some hope of her being got afloat should the sea subside.

If we felt here that this shipwreck was a sad introduction to the merrymaking of Christmas, the feeling was most impressively deepened by a second shipwreck.

Sunday had been a stormy day, with fitful gusts of wind, which as the evening shut down increased to a steady gale, with drenching cold rain. The hoarse, sullen roar of the surf from two to three miles distant, was distinctly heard—the sad minor key of the tempest, hurrying on with its wings of darkness and death.

Early Monday morning our Christmas greetings were checked by the news—"Another wreck on shore—a dead body found."

The wreck proved to be that of the ship *Newton*, of Hamburg, which cleared from New-York last week on the 21st inst. She was laden with oil and resin—was apparently an iron vessel of about seven hundred tons burthen.

Thus far, about 500 barrels of oil and a few barrels of resin have been saved, but for the most part the cargo was broken up by the churning of the serf. The beach is strewn for two or three miles with pieces of the wreck. The wreck itself is near the head of Madaketchum Valley. She is broken just forward the fore-chains. Her counter appears in full sight and seems to be twisted up. The other portions of the hull are under water. Those whose opinion is trustworthy think that the vessel must have struck on some outer shoal and there got her death blow, and then floated on here. No boat belonging to her has been found, though there may be pieces of a boat among the smaller drift from the wreck. Beside the oil and resin mentioned, nothing has been saved excepting a few cabin stores, apples, oranges, &c., a few brooms and a few bottles of sarsaparilla, and excepting also about 150 volumes of United States diplomatic correspondence, and a few copies of a medical work entitled the "Institutes of Medicine," a New-York publication. On one copy could be deciphered the following: "Henke's Zeitch * * * Erlagen. Presented by Martyn Paine."

Two bodies supposed to belong to the crew of this vessel have been found—one in the surf near Tom Never's head, and the other, entirely naked, about one-half a mile from the shore towards the town. The last body mentioned was evidently that of a hardy, tough Norwegian, who had probably thrown off his clothes in his last desperate effort to reach land; had landed safely and then crawled a weary half-mile towards help, when he had fallen, to rise no more.

Who shall answer for the others who were passengers on board, or composed the crew of the ill-fated vessel? The deep voice of the waves gives no answer, nor can they till the sea surrenders up the dead.

Sad thoughts have come into our Christmas festivals—thoughts whose sadness could only be relieved by a living faith in him whose advent we commemorate, and by whom life and immortality are brought to light. L.

Additional Particulars of the Loss of the Schooner Haines.

From the Portland Advertiser.

The gales of last week were severely felt by mariners on the coast, and among the disasters that have occurred is one involving a serious loss of life. The schooner *Haines*, Capt. C. S. ETTRUP, bound from Miragoane (Hayti) for Boston, with a cargo of logwood, &c., was discovered ashore on the south side of Nantucket on Saturday last, she having gone on the night previous in a heavy gale. A life-boat was manned by Mr. ALEXANDER B. DUNHAM and others, who succeeded, after great peril, in getting through the surf, and boarded the vessel, when they learned the melancholy fact that all on board had perished during the night, in the vain attempt to reach the shore in the schooner's boat, which was probably capsized and its occupants thrown into the sea. The boat was subsequently found on the beach about half a mile from the wreck, and the body of one of the men was also picked up on the shore about four miles distant. The crew consisted of seven men, all told, and it is believed that, had they remained by the vessel, they would all have been saved by the life-boat.

The vessel remains in an exposed position, and when boarded Saturday morning the water was within two feet of the cabin floor. A chronometer, two quadrants, with the ship's papers and some personal effects, were brought ashore. The schooner was under close-reefed foresail and jib when she struck, and it is supposed that the Captain mistook the lights on the coast.

The *Haines* was 135 tons burden, built at Kennebunk in 1865, and was owned by Messrs. A. S. & W. G. LEWIS, of Boston. The cargo was consigned to the above firm and to ISAAC RICH & CO.

More About Wilson, the Murderer.

This notorious villain, who atoned—as far as the death of such a wretch can atone for his crimes—on the scaffold at Geneseo last Friday, wrote a history of his life, in which he gives an account of some of the most cold-blooded murders on record.

This history, when published, will clear up the mystery which has till now shrouded some of the hellish deeds chronicled in the public journals for a few years past, and for the commission of which innocent persons suffered suspicion.

In the manuscript, to which we have had access, WILSON relates the particulars of a murder he committed in Buffalo on the night of the 4th or morning of the 5th of July, last year. He says that after the exhibition of fireworks he looked around the city to see if he "could find anything to do." He entered a house in the west part of the city through a window which he raised, getting in on a bed. After striking a light he discovered that the bed was occupied by a woman. He says the house was a poor one, and every thing around indicated that he should get little booty; but he argued that his hand was against the rich as well as the poor; for both were alike against him. The rich would seek to punish him for his crimes, and the poor would inform against him for a reward. The woman—an old lady—awoke and seeing a light in the room was about to give an alarm, when he knocked her down with a club. He then opened a trunk in the room which he ransacked for plunder. While thus engaged the woman recovered and raised up again in bed. The scoundrel returned and knocked her down again and cut her throat with his knife, but not deep enough, it seems, to kill her. He then tried to open another trunk in the room, but not succeeding, he set fire to the contents of the first trunk, and took the other out into the street and broke it open. After rummaging this he said he thought he would go back to the house and see how the fire got along. He went in again and found that the woman had got out of bed and crawled to the back door, and was attempting to get out. He dragged her back, but says he did not finish her, because he thought the fire would do that, as it was then under good headway. He then left and went to another part of the city, and watched the progress of the flames. He says he never enjoyed anything in his life so much as seeing that building burn. WILSON was smarting under the thoughts of his recent confinement in Auburn, and had sworn vengeance, and was not particular upon whom it fell.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Sad Casualty in Chicago.

On the night of Dec. 24 five inmates of a German boarding-house in Chicago were smothered to death by the escape of gas from a pipe in the room where they were sleeping, and the recovery of the sixth is doubtful. The proprietor of the boarding-house testified as follows:

R. S. Sable, being duly sworn, stated as follows. About six o'clock this morning I rung the getting-up bell. About half an hour afterward I rung the bell a second time for breakfast. The rest of the men took their seats at the table. I saw that the six men who slept in the back room were not in their places at the table, and I took the bell and went half way up the stairs and rung again very long and hard, but no one appeared to answer the summons, and I went on up to the back room, and hearing no noise I opened the door. Just as I opened the door the gas came right against me, and the escaping gas sounded like a whistle. I just looked into the room and saw froth on the mouths of the boys in the first bed, and looking further through the hole in the partition, I saw JOHNNY WHITE opening and shutting his mouth just as he is now doing. I then run down into the dining-room and told the boarders that our boys were dead in the back bed-room. I did not go up stairs again, as I was too much frightened and excited. My son went up and took JOHNNY WHITE up in his arms, and carried him into the room he is now occupying. I ran out and got Dr. OTTO, he being the nearest physician. The doctor came immediately, and after looking at JOHNNY, went out and got some medicine. After he returned, I asked him if he could not do something to restore life to the other boys, but he said they were stone dead. The two brothers, ADOLPH and CHARLEY, went to bed between 7 and 8 o'clock. JAS. McAULIFF, LOUIS LOUT and JOHNNY WHITE went to bed at 11:30 o'clock. JOHN JOHNSON came in between 12 and 1 o'clock; I think it was after 12. When McAULIFF, LOUT and JOHNNY started from the bar-room, they took a candle and matches with them. My son, CHRISTOPHER, who was watering a horse in the back-yard, saw the lighted candle in their window, and saw them blow it out. I have occupied this house since the 12th of May. I rented it from Mr. PEARSON, agent for the owner, R. F. SPEAR, of Kenosha, Wis. I never had any gas in those rooms: never saw the cap in the ceiling. Had no knowledge of its being there. I burn gas in the bar-room and dining-room, but for two nights past it has been out of order on account of the frost.

The verdict was as follows: We, the Jury, find that the deceased, Charles John Blachsiac, Adolf Blachsiac, James McAuliff, John Johnson and Louis Lout, came to their deaths, on the night of the 24th day of December, 1865, from suffocation, induced by the escape of gas into the room in which they were sleeping, from a gas pipe from which the cap had fallen off. We find that the cap to this gas pipe was defective, having apparently been used on some other pipe, by which it was injured. It had not been properly secured upon the pipe, and was removed by some cause to the jury unknown. It is apparent to the jury that the matter of gas fitting should be regulated by city ordinance in such a way as to secure the employment of none but competent persons, and that in fitting gas into houses the caps should be examined to see that they are screwed upon the pipe, and not held in their place by mere cement.

The verdict was signed by the following as jurymen: Frederick Becker, foreman, Samuel J. Medill, Wm. Y. Schokke, James Keife, George W. Rust, Otto Dehling, James B. Wardell, T. J. Hutchings, John Eden, John H. Raap, S. Schmidt, W. W. Kennedy.

PARISIAN SERVANTS.—In the French Almanacs for 1866, it appears that the Parisians suffer from the vagaries of domestic servants as well as Londoners. "Francois, go and fetch me a hackney carriage," says a lady to her domestic. "A hackney carriage!" exclaims the latter, disgusted. "What a horror! Why, if I should ask Madame to go and fetch me one, I am sure she would do no such thing." "Before taking service with Madame the Countess," observes another, "I should wish her just to see my calves" (suiting the action to the word) "and be convinced that I shall wear the livery with dignity." "Oh, Sir," mutters a footman, as he bears a tray with refreshments past a table at which his master is engaged in a hand at "vist;" "oh, Sir, I do beg of you not to play such high stakes. You are sure to lose, and I shan't have my wages next month any more than the last." "But, Baptiste," inquires a lady, "what do you do with your wages? You never have a halfpenny." "Madame I am founding a picture gallery. Pictures constitute an excellent investment just now." "What, my dear," says one lady to another, "is your husband's name Baptiste, and your servant's also?" "Oh, that has been arranged. My servant insisted upon my husband taking another name." Among incidental subjects, we find the cattle-plague noticed, and made to assume a truly Parisian aspect. "Ah, mon Dieu!" exclaims a farmer's wife to her husband, who has cut the horns off his cow's head, "is that our cow that you have treated after that fashion?" "Yes; I did not wish it to catch the disease of borned cattle." "There is my wife," complains a victimized husband, "who troubles herself about the cattle-plague, and we have no animals with horns." The lady contemplates her husband complacently. Two gandins traveling in Switzerland are struck with the beauty of a girl in attendance. "Only look," says one to the other, "what a pretty girl; she is a perfect type of the country. What canton do you belong to, fair one?" "Besancon, sir, at your service." Writing of gandins, the *Almanach Comique* tells us that "*le dernier mot du gandinisme* is to be permitted to explore the sewers of Paris." There have been *dejeuners à la fourchette*, and *à la* something else, in the sewers of London. M. LESSEPS and his *rigole*—his little ditch, along which a canoe can be paddled, just as the Flemings do in their country—is duly and honorably felicited. Neptune is represented as standing *un bon déjeuner*, the menu of which consists of two glasses of mixed and turbid waters, which Providence evidently never meant to come in contact, or He would have provided for such a thing; but Neptune thinks differently, for he thanks the "ingenious engineer" for having brought his two daughters—the Red Sea and the Mediterranean—together. One only wonders that he did not deal him a "poser" with his trident for having attempted to disturb existing arrangements. What, by-the-by, might be the effect upon the contrasted configuration of the earth—the inhabited coral reefs of the Pacific, for example—of opening a strait through the Isthmus of Panama? Luckily, the so-called strait would be, at the most, two tidal rivers united by a muddy channel.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE USES OF NETTLES.—Nearly all the nettles are possessed of a very strong and silky inner bark. The common nettle (*U. dioica*) has been used almost from time immemorial as a fibrous plant, and not only do the inhabitants of Siberia make from it the cordage for their nets, but in Piedmont the fibre is converted into a kind of linen cloth. We possess thread lace of excellent quality, which had no more aristocratic origin than the common stinging-nettle. The Puya (*Bœhmeria puya*) of Darjeeling, and the China-grass (*Bœhmeria nivea*) of Assam, China, &c., are nettles which yield fibres unsurpassed for strength, are easily bleached, and may be converted into the finest linen in the same manner as flax. The Neilgherry nettle is also useful in a similar manner. Indeed scarcely a nettle has yet been found growing to a sufficient size which does not yield an excellent fibre for spinning or rope-making. Returning again to our common species, we learn that the roots have not only been used in domestic medicine, but that when boiled with alum a coloring matter is developed, which has been employed to dye yarn yellow. The young shoots, when boiled, are by no means to be despised as greens. In Manchester, and some other parts of Lancashire and the North, "nettle beer" is as well known and appreciated as "ginger-pop." Fowls are said to be fond of picking up the seeds and eating them, and if the whole plant is cut down and given to cows as food, it is declared to increase the quantity and improve the quality of their milk; and if strongly salted, the same much abused plant may be used as a substitute for rennet in making cheese. So that were we to try our best, we could hardly meet with a more useful plant than the nettle, not a fragment of which need be wasted, but all may be applied to some economic purpose. Not only is this true of one species, but also of the majority, although they offer no attractions of sweet odors, bright colors, or handsome flowers, they are, in spite of their stings, good servants to man who abuses them.—*Hardwicke's Science Gossip.*

A TRAGEDY OFF THE STAGE.—Some little time ago the London playgoers were delighted with a French actress who played *Juliet* at the Princess' Theatre—a Mademoiselle STELLA-COLAS. This lady has just been the heroine of a romantic history in St. Petersburgh. It appears that a young physician of St. Petersburgh—a M. KATALINSKY—fell violently in love with the charming actress, and as her character was irreproachable, offered her marriage. He was not rejected at once, but time for consideration was asked, and after the expiration of that time a further delay, and so on until four years had gone by—Mdlle. STELLA finding always some pretext for delay. All these hindrances only increased the love of this young doctor, who at last wrote to have a final answer to his suit. This came in the shape of a peremptory refusal, whereupon M. KATALINSKY wrote a farewell letter to Mlle. STELLA, telling her that when she received it he would be dead. Terrified at this, she sent in all haste the editor of a French journal which is published in St. Petersburgh to remonstrate with her despairing lover. He was too late, however. After a few minutes' conversation, M. KATALINSKY fell dead into the arms of his visitor. The people of St. Petersburgh have shown a rather strong feeling against Mlle. STELLA, and it is said that she will probably return to France very shortly. It is not absolutely certain, according to the correspondent of the *Independance*, whether the doctor died of a broken heart or from poison. Whichever it was, love was certainly the proximate cause of this death.—*London Star, Dec. 9.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 31, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:
FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES will be enlarged about the first of January.

☞ Subscriptions in clubs to the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, sent before Jan. 1, 1866, will be received at the old club rates.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices received in this city yesterday confirm the painful rumor of the loss of the steamer *Constitution*, on her voyage from Savannah to New-York. She was wrecked on the southern point of Lookout Shoal, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 23d. At the time of the disaster she had fifty-four persons on board, fourteen of whom, including the Captain, managed to save themselves on bales of cotton. The rest were all lost. When this report first reached here, it was questioned by the regular press agent, and we naturally turned to our files to trace the movements of the vessel. We found there (as also in the other city papers) that the *Constitution* had arrived at this port on Wednesday, in company, or at least on the same day, with the *Leo* and the *San Salvador*, all of them having left Savannah on the Saturday previous. Turning to our advertisements we found, that "the *Constitution*, which was advertised to sail on Saturday, Dec. 30, has been unavoidably withdrawn, and the *Nightingale* will take her place." As "unavoidably withdrawn" could not reasonably mean "lost at sea," we concluded that she might be wanting repairs, and was, of course, in port, where the ship-news men had placed her. Therefore it was reasonably supposed that the first rumor was either a grave error or a hoax. It is to be hoped that the painful truth will induce more care in announcing the whereabouts of vessels, if not more frankness in accounting for their withdrawal.

The citizens of Petersburgh, Va., having arranged for a grand tournament, with the understanding that no Yankee should be admitted, Gen. GIBBON has issued an order forbidding any officer or soldier of his command lending to any party connected with said tournament any horse, saddle, bridle, or equipment of any kind, and all loyal persons are warned from attending "such disreputable and disloyal meeting." He further orders that no officer having government property in his charge shall use such property in any way for the benefit of any citizen of Petersburgh.

The Trenton *Gazette* says that the inauguration of Gov. WARD, on the 16th prox., will no doubt be attended by an unusually large number of people. Military companies from Newark and from other places are making arrangements to attend, and local military companies will also parade. On the evening previous to the inauguration, a banquet of the Union League of the State will be held at the American House. The election of Mr. WARD was a grand triumph for the Union party, and as the representative of the principles of that party, it is natural that his inauguration should call out a large attendance.

Brig.-Gen. VAUGHAN, lately reported as having attempted to commit suicide at St. Louis, has published a letter in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* denying the charge and explaining the circumstances which gave rise to the story. He says that an overdose of medicine, taken to remove a severe nervous headache, brought on a temporary delirium, in which condition he was found by a policeman and conveyed to the office of Dr. ANDERSON. He severely censures the St. Louis *Republican*, in which the account first appeared.

The Quartermaster-General, upon the recommendation of Gen. GRANT, has ordered the sale of all the government buildings at Point Lookout. These include over eighty buildings, some of which are very large. Efforts have been made through Congress and the President to have the buildings at Point Lookout set apart by the government for a military and naval asylum. After a careful consideration of the matter by the authorities, it was deemed advisable to sell the property.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has decided to commemorate and honor the issuing of President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation and the ratification of the Anti-slavery Amendment to the Constitution, by ordering salutes to be fired on New-Year's Day on Boston Common, at Plymouth, on Dorchester Heights, and on all the revolutionary grounds on Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexington, and on the North Bridge at Salem.

The people of St. Louis are jubilant over the success of their splendid new steamboat lines, and they predict that the course of trade in the West is about to revert to its old river channels, and that Western produce will be sent hereafter down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, thence to be shipped to Atlantic seaports or to Europe, instead of being forwarded by railroads, canals, and the lakes of our Eastern cities.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE and wife, Dr. JAS. P. WHITE and wife, and Miss ANNA DOBBINS, of Buffalo, it is said will sail from New-York for Brest on the 6th of January next. Mr. FILLMORE intends to remain abroad for six or eight months, and Dr. WHITE a year at least.

Nearly 600 bales of cotton have been shipped from Dugoin, Ill., during the past three months. The farmers are beginning to learn that cotton can be raised about as well in Southern Illinois as it can be done down South, and with greater pecuniary benefit than any other crop to which they can turn their attention.

A letter from Surinam says the *Vanderbilt*, *Tuscarora* and *Monadnock* arrived at Cayenne on the 27th, took in 400 tons of coal, and sailed on the 30th. While at that port salutes were exchanged with the government, &c. The monitor behaved beautifully at sea, much to the disgust of some of the Johnny Bulls in that vicinity.

Gen. TOBIN, one of the largest planters of South Carolina, is making the free-labor system progress very satisfactorily on his plantations. He says the chief difficulty in the way of the success of the system is the foregone conclusion on the part of the majority of the planters that it must fail.

Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, has sent a dispatch to Secretary SEWARD, in which he expresses his own gratification and that of the people of the State at the President's recognition of the State Government, and declares his determination to coöperate heartily with the Administration in the work of restoring peace and harmony throughout the Union.

The Raleigh (N. C.) papers state that President JOHNSON has signed the pardon of Ex-Gov. GRAHAM, so that, as far as this difficulty is concerned, there will be no obstacle to his taking the seat in the United States Senate to which he was lately elected.

By order of the Secretary of War, ROBERT S. COX, charged with being a guerrilla, and ordered to be confined at hard labor for the period of three years, has been released from the Penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky.

A melancholy accident from breathing coal-gas occurred at Worcester, Mass., on the 29th inst. Mr. ARTEMAS WARD and his wife were found dead in their beds, resulting, according to the Coroner's verdict, "from inhaling coal-gas."

The Atlanta papers take the trouble to deny that Gen. W. T. WOFFORD, Representative elect from the Seventh District of Georgia, has been to Washington. They say that he will make his appearance there in due time.

The telegraph dispatch from San Francisco reports the failure of the firm of JAKALOWSKY & WARMNER—liabilities amounting to over $200,000. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Santa Clara on the 29th.

The report that Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES, late of the rebel service in command of the pirate *Alabama*, has been placed in irons since he was brought to Washington, is pronounced incorrect.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says Major-Gen. WEITZEL has resigned his position in the United States Army, and is expected shortly to join his family in that city.

The library of the New Hampshire Historical Society has lately received a complete copy of the works of the Emperor NAPOLEON III., directly from the Emperor himself.

WM. P. AVITT, a citizen of Kentucky, sentenced by military commission to be imprisoned at hard labor for three years, has been released by order of Major-Gen. PALMER.

Eighty thousand dollars' worth of mutilated currency is destroyed daily, and only $50,000 worth is manufactured.

COMMODORE SHUBRICK will probably be President of the court-martial at Washington, appointed to try Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Hon. FERGUSON BLAIR has accepted the seat in the Canadian Cabinet, left vacant by the resignation of Hon. GEORGE BROWN.

The Oswego and Rome Railroad will be opened for travel to-morrow.

LOCAL NEWS.

The *habeas corpus* case of ROBERT MARTIN, an alleged incendiary and spy, was disposed of yesterday, so far as the State tribunals are concerned, by Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, deciding that Gen. HOOKER could no longer retain the prisoner in Fort Lafayette, and that he must be delivered over to the Warden of the City Prison for trial by the civil court having jurisdiction of the offence. The instant the court had rendered this decision, Mr. COURTNEY, who represents the Government in this proceeding, arose and said the United States Marshal was in the room, armed with a warrant, duly issued from the Federal Court, and he would now proceed to re-arrest the prisoner, to the end that he might be tried for the crime of arson, &c., in the Federal Court. The prisoner was taken into custody by Deputy Marshal McKAY, and the two proceeded to the Ludlow-street Prison. MARTIN will probably be tried in the United States Court during the January term.

Both boards of the Common Council held their final sessions yesterday. A communication was received from the late Public Administrator, R. B. BRADFORD, stating that he had improperly converted to his own use about $40,000 of the securities deposited in his bureau, and that he had lost the amount in stock speculations. Committees were appointed to investigate the matter. The ordinance making additional appropriations for 1865 was adopted. The Board of Councilmen appointed Mr. EDWIN M. HAGGERTY as clerk of that board. A resolution providing for the widening of Ann and Fulton streets was adopted, and both boards then adjourned *sine die*.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX delivered his lecture, "Across the Continent," before a large and very select audience, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Central Union Club of that city.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, indicted for forgery and embezzlement, was sentenced yesterday, by Recorder HOFFMAN, to serve a term of four years and six months in the State Prison.

Business was quite light in all branches of trade on Saturday. Breadstuffs, Cotton and Groceries were without any remarkable alteration. Pork and dressed hogs were cheaper. Freights were dull, with 526 vessels of all classes in port.

1865 and 1866.

The rolling seasons have brought once more to us, in their ceaseless and harmonious course, the end of another year. Within this twelvemonth's narrow compass what grand events have been crowded! In our age and hemisphere, the magnitude and moment of each year's contributions to human progress, its mighty changes, its freight of new ideas, its long strides forward, are always astounding to contemplate. Not less marvelous and inspiring, however, than the magnitude of the several items in the record, is the rapidity of their succession. With fairly locked-step each grand event presses upon its predecessor, jostling for priority in the unceasing march of nations and humanity. It is as if the restless spirit of modern mechanism and invention, as if the breathless hurry of the material world, had also infected the world of ideas; as if national events, also, must travel no longer merely at post-haste, but by rail and wire, and history unroll her scroll of national destiny to the impulsion of steam, or with the quick thrill of magnetism.

If to other lands such language may seem hyperbolical, to ours, at least, glancing from January back to January, it appears tame, spiritless and inexpressive, contrasted with the recorded facts. History, during the past year, seems, for America, less like history than romance. What a measureless interval is this that we have spanned during the year gone! More than a simple interval, than mere distance—it is a horrid chasm, a yawning, perilous, seemingly endless gulf, which the nation has bridged, and crossed, and left behind forever.

A year ago to-day we observed the first rays of that victory, peace and union, in whose broad noon we now are. SHERMAN, bursting like an Alpine avalanche down from the mountains in Georgia, had swept on in his resistless march to the sea, leaving behind a broad swathe of destruction, and gathering momentum till he struck and overran Savannah. SCHOFIELD had checked HOOD at Franklin, and THOMAS had annihilated him at Nashville. The tide of PRICE's invasion had been turned back in Missouri, and rolled beyond her borders. The desperate raids into Kentucky and Tennessee, which DAVIS had organized to coöperate with his favorite HOOD, had all come to nought. In Southeastern Virginia, GRANT held his adversary with the grip of a giant. Thus all omens were bright. Nevertheless, an unknown, a perilous, and more especially a measureless future of bloody, desolating and wearying warfare lay possibly before us. If LEE was pent up in Petersburgh and Richmond, nevertheless it was the game at bay, more angry and dangerous then than ever. BUTLER's expedition against Fort Fisher had just wretchedly failed, and thrown a cold dash over our glowing hopes. BRAGG was strongly intrenched in Wilmington. The enemy still held constructive, if not actual, possession of all but the sea-coast borders of his "Confederacy," from Virginia to Texas, from Florida to Arkansas. The Richmond *Whig* claimed 460,000 fighting men still at the service of the Confederacy, and declared that LEE, BRAGG, HARDEE, BEAUREGARD, HOOD, FORREST, TAYLOR, KIRBY SMITH, MAGRUDER, had each a formidable army under him.

Then commenced the record of 1865. TERRY opened the ball by the gallant storming of Fort Fisher. Then STONEMAN, with BURBRIDGE and GILLEM, routed BRECKINRIDGE, DUKE and VAUGHAN in Kentucky, and penetrated into Western Virginia. GRANT once more struck out toward Hatcher's Run, and wrenched away another bloodily-disputed mile of position from his stubborn opponent. Then SCHOFIELD advanced on Wilmington and captured it. Meanwhile SHERMAN was hurrying with great strides across the Carolinas, and at the mere wave of his hand Branchville, Columbia and Charleston followed the fate of Savannah. COX, passing up from Newbern, won the sharp battle of Kinston. SHERIDAN swept like a whirlwind through the Shenandoah Valley, breaking the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal, and struck across to White House to be ready for the grand final blow. SHERMAN added Cheraw and Fayetteville to his list of conquered cities, fought Averasboro and Bentonville, and joined all his columns at Goldsboro. Then came the great and crowning stroke, prefaced by LEE's desperate attack on Fort Steedman. Throwing the resistless soldier, SHERIDAN, far out on his flank, GRANT dealt the terrific *coup de grace* which sent the Confederacy forever to the earth. Five days of hard fighting, and Petersburgh and Richmond fell. More hard fighting, and LEE'S Army surrendered; then JOHNSTON'S—and all the Atlantic States were once more under the sway of the Union. Meanwhile, CANBY had carried Spanish Fort, Fort Blakeley, and Mobile, after a long preparation and elaborate approach and siege. WILSON had made one of the most dashing raids of the war through Alabama and Georgia, routing FORREST, sweeping all before him, and storming the intrenchments at Selma on the same day in which the intrenchments were stormed at Petersburgh. Then TAYLOR surrendered; then THOMPSON and the lesser rebel leaders; then KIRBY SMITH; and the triumphs of the year were complete.

Not less startling events had been meanwhile occurring. Treason had culminated its bloody work in the murder of the President. His successor had promptly taken up the reins of government. The great and exciting conspiracy trials and executions of BOOTH'S infamous associates occupied all eyes, and, with a brief interval, the time and execution of WIRZ followed. More astonishing than aught else, the great army, a million strong, which had quelled the gigantic insurrection, quietly dispersed, and only along the Rio Grande a jealous army of occupation gave some ocular evidence of the compact and tremendous military power of the republic. The garrisons in the insurgent States were next gradually withdrawn, under the mild and beneficent operations of that plan of reconstruction which now approaches to fruition.

With such changes wrought in a single year, what may not be expected in the year to come? Very hopefully the New-Year dawns upon us. 1865 brought to us the priceless honors and blessings of Victory, Union, Peace, and Freedom. Starting from this assured vantage-ground, the year 1866 cannot fail to add to the list prosperity and progress. May no reckless ambition or undue elation over the successes of the past involve us in bloody and unnecessary foreign war in the future. May the good Providence which ended the scourge of slavery in the year gone by, turn off from our shores the threatened pestilence in the year to come. With the Union once more made perfect, with law triumphant and vindicated, with freedom assured, with health and peace reigning throughout our borders, what grand and happy record may we not hope for our country during the New-Year?

Skating—Progress of Our People in the Accomplishment.

It is astonishing how rapidly the exercise—or more properly the accomplishment—of skating has become popular among the people of New-York. Twelve years ago skating was confined almost exclusively to urchins who boasted but of one skate for each pair of feet, while their ponds were mainly the frozen gutters in the alleys or back streets. Now, however, all this is changed so completely as to amount to a social revolution. The boys now sport *two* skates, and have thirty-five acres (in the season) of good ice in the Park to skate on, beside the fullest facilities for enjoying a slide—a provision due to the forethought and liberality of the Commissioners.

The accommodation for skaters in the Park will be better this year than it has ever been in former years. New ponds will be opened, and these will be lighted up at night with gas, while the older ponds will be lighted as usual with kerosene lamps furnished with large reflectors.

The new ponds will not be over four feet in depth, so that there is but small chance of drowning should any one break through. In case of accidents every appliance will be on the spot to rescue any stray unfortunate who may perchance go under. Fires will be kept in all the cottages near the lakes for the convenience of those who may get a "ducking," or succumb to king frost. There is thus nothing to hinder our skating people from enjoying themselves this Winter very much more than last, if that be possible.

In addition to all that has been done, we have but one suggestion to offer. There should be abundance of music. Perhaps the Commissioners could manage to afford the people a musical treat, say twice a week. A temporary shed might be erected on the banks of the lake for the band. The undertaking, we feel assured, would meet with the greatest success.

Precautions to prevent too great a number being on the ice at the same time are not easily taken; but the good sense of our citizens, combined with their imperturbable good nature, are generally sufficient safeguards against accidents from overcrowding. A masquerade might possibly be given some evening. Such treats are provided for the *haut ton*. Why not, therefore, for those who are not, perhaps, in as good a position to purchase the enjoyment, and who would enter into the spirit of the fun quite as well, if not better?

The facilities for getting to the ponds are tolerably abundant. We have the Tenth and First-avenue roads, which pass the Park at Fifty-ninth-street, making a circuit of the whole city below the Park. We have the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth-avenue Railroads, by any of which pleasure-seekers may reach most of the ponds without difficulty. The lower pond in the Park, let us note, is situated near the entrance at Fifty-ninth-street. The lake at the Casino may be best reached by *east side* residents from Seventy-first-street; the upper lake by One Hundred and Tenth-street. In the arrangement for refreshments everything will be as heretofore, with the addition of a portion of the building formerly used as the Convent of Sacred Heart, near the Harlem lake, which will be fitted up as a further accommodation for refreshment-seekers. Beside these ponds in the Park, we have Prof. LOWE's inclosure, and the Professor entering into the sport of the season, intends providing a great fund of novelty for skaters during the coming Winter, which, if in any degree commensurate with his Summer programme, will be well supported.

The Fifth-avenue Pond is on the avenue near Fifty-eighth-street—on the site of the new Central Park Hotel, and is under the same management as last year, which is a sufficient guarantee of its success. The arrangements are in the main the same as last year.

Brooklyn skaters are also on the *qui vive*, and the splendid large ponds of the sister city will attract innumerable crowds when the season fairly opens.

Let us add a concluding word of advice to skaters. Do not incommode yourselves with *too much* clothing, but what you have, let it protect your neck and chest. Your boots should not be *too* heavy, but as waterproof as possible. As to the ladies, the nearer they can accommodate their costume—without doing violence to their fastidious taste and delicacy—to the Turkish or Bloomer style, the better. The incumbrances of *fashionable* feminine attire seriously interfere with the grace and ease which are looked for in the accomplished lady skater.

Changes in Assembly Representation.

The war of words a few months ago about the taking of the census of this State, the daily reiterated charges of fraud perpetrated by the officer having supervision of the business, and the ever-repeated specification that such fraud was undertaken for the purpose of reducing the strength in the Assembly of the great Democratic centres, have been pretty effectually silenced by the publication of the official results of the enumeration. The following table, embracing all the counties where any change is to be made, will satisfy the curious of the absurdity of the charges referred to:

Counties.	Members. 1856.	Members. 1866.	Vote in 1864. LINCOLN.	Vote in 1864. McCLELLAN
Allegany	2	1	6,240	2,561
Chenango	2	1	5,552	4,033
Erie	4	5	13,061	13,370
Herkimer	2	1	5,085	4,207
Jefferson	3	2	8,592	5,842
Kings	7	10	20,838	25,726
Livingston	2	1	4,580	3,553
New-York	17	21	36,681	73,709
Ontario	2	1	5,409	3,989
Steuben	3	2	8,099	5,813
Suffolk	2	1	4,305	4,027

Thus it appears that only three counties have gained in representation, and they will have eight more members. These three counties went strongly for McCLELLAN, giving him 42,225 majority. Eight other counties have lost each a representative; and every one of them went for LINCOLN, giving him in all 13,839 majority.

If the "base conspiracy" so persistently charged by the Democratic papers ever existed outside of their own wicked imaginations, they must surely be satisfied that it has proved a complete failure. The great Metropolitan District, comprising New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester counties, gains seven Assemblymen—just the number gained by the same counties in the decade from 1845 to 1855; and this, too, when our alien or non-representative population, as every one knows, is mainly located here; for instance, of about 400,000 aliens in the sixty counties of the State, the five counties above-named had considerably more than one-half, or 227,213. It is not surprising that the papers so vociferous in accusation last September should be very quiet just now.

IMPORTANT NEWS.—At midnight on Tuesday last, the telegraphic wires suddenly began to flash into the editorial rooms of this city a dispatch from Worcester, Mass.—a place from which we get telegrams only upon great occasions—announcing that "P. A. SINNOTT declares himself for a Congress." The telegraph then went on to proclaim the opinions and allegations of P. A. SINNOTT upon a variety of matters—his ideas of ROBERTS, his direct charges against MEEHAN, his views of SWEENEY, his charges against the "Senate." We were informed that P. A. SINNOTT was a "Senator in the Fenian Brotherhood;" but the question still remained, *Who was* P. A. SINNOTT? Can he read, write and spell? What are his opinions, allegations and charges worth, that they should be sent by lightning all over the country, and occupy the time of millions of people in learning them? If we publish P. A. SINNOTT's charges against ROBERTS, MEEHAN and SWEENEY, must we also publish the replies of those individuals to the charges, whether sent by telegraph or otherwise? And why should editors be troubled at midnight, and other people in the morning, by such preposterous news?

COMPTROLLER ROBINSON'S REPORT.—We print elsewhere a synopsis of the annual report of Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller of the State of New-York. Usually this interesting document is kept very carefully from the public until the delivery of the Governor's Message, and had it, on this occasion, come to light from any but the most honorable source, we might have doubted its authenticity, or possibly have considered the publication a breach of newspaper faith. But internal evidence guarantees the authenticity of the report itself, and the irreproachable character of the *Evening Post* is ample proof that its publication was made in that favored journal with the express sanction of the high officers of State having the document in charge.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PUBLIC DEBTS.—An English financial paper says that "the great bulk of the debt which swallows up nearly half the annual taxes was incurred by wicked, senseless and perfectly fruitless attempts to put down and then to put up the Bourbons; to tax the colonists without representation; and for other objects equally unjustifiable and unattainable, or not worth attainment." It is at least a consolation to Americans under their heavy taxation, that our national debt was not incurred for any such purposes as these—that it was incurred for the securing of the highest and most essential object for which a nation can struggle.

Obituary.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

This eminent statesman, whose death is so unexpectedly announced, was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1817. He graduated at Hampton-Sidney College, and at an early age entered upon the career in which he attained such high distinction as a statesman. His first appearance in national politics was as Representative from a Maryland district in the Thirty-fourth Congress. He was reëlected the two following terms, serving through all on the Committee of Ways and Means. On the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. DAVIS, though a man of strong Southern feeling, remained faithful to the government, and exerted his great influence and personal popularity to keep his native State from joining in the secession movement. For this course he was exposed to much abuse and misrepresentation from old associates and friends; but he was happy in living to witness, in the triumph of right and the reëstablishment of the Union, the complete vindication of his course. In 1863 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which he served, with distinguished ability, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS was also known as an author. In 1852 he published a book entitled the *War of Ormuzd and Ahriman in the Nineteenth Century*. But he was best known to the country at large as a conscientious and able statesman of the old Whig school, whose rectitude of purpose was beyond the shadow of suspicion. His sudden death has deprived Maryland of her most distinguished citizen, and the nation of a statesman whose counsels were always pure, and whose whole life was devoted to her interests.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Effect of Sanitary Provisions on the Death-Rate in English Cities.

It is an indispensable condition of the sanitary reform which we hope to have introduced into our American cities that the public should become familiar with what *can* be done by sanitary science, and with what has been accomplished in foreign cities. The *Health Bill* which will be proposed during the approaching session of the Legislature, will, in all probability, (if it become a law,) produce in New-York and Brooklyn something of the same results which we observe from sanitary improvements in English cities—the diminishing of the prevalent maladies of large cities—the lengthening of human life and lessening the death-rate.

SALISBURY.

Most of my readers who have been in England will remember the picturesque town of Salisbury with its beautiful Cathedral. It happens to be important to sanitarians, as presenting one of the most marked instances in Great Britain of the effects of sanitary reform on the health of a community.

The city was distinguished in olden times by certain curious canals which flowed through the streets, and which even led the poetic mind, in a high flight of imagination, to compare Salisbury to Venice. Whatever this may have been in ancient times, in modern these canals had become very unwholesome and dirty ditches. They were made the receptacles of filth, and when full flooded the house drains and privies, thus sending their noxious gases through the streets and houses. There was also bad drainage, so that a wet subsoil always existed; cellars being wet and damp, and water even oozing over the floor of the Cathedral. Furthermore, there were quantities of cess-pools, which overflowed or drained through the ground into the wells, until the drinking water of the town became colored and bad-smelling. So ignorant were the people of good water, that many of them quite enjoyed the taste of this, until analysis showed them that its color and taste were given in great part by human excrement. The results of all this were, naturally, that Salisbury was a very unhealthy place. There were five attacks of some terrible epidemic, called "the plague," in ninety years; in one of these attacks, one-fourth of all the inhabitants remaining perished; and from some statistics given in 1604, it is discovered that the death-rate was 46 in 1,000, or a little beyond the rate of the poor part of New-York. Diarrhœa also prevailed; and in modern times, typhoid, scarlatina and consumption. To meet these evils, a scientific and philanthropic physician, Dr. A. B. MIDDLETON, attempted to introduce a new system of drainage and water-supply. He met with great opposition, but finally, in 1853, carried his plans through. These consisted of a thorough system of sewerage, the works consisting partly of brick mains, and partly of circular glazed earthenware pipes. The sewerage of one part of the town is conducted by an iron tube two feet in diameter, placed under the river Avon. In various parts flushing walls are placed at the corners of the streets, by means of which the pipes are flushed from the hydrants when necessary. Ventilation is secured by many of the rain-water pipes being connected with the house drains.

Pure water is obtained for the town by a well 68 feet deep, from which 500,000 gallons daily are pumped up by a pair of steam-engines. The cost of the whole works is £27,000; say $135,000. The changes effected in the appearance of the city are remarkable. "Instead of dirty canals," says Dr. MIDDLETON, "with dirty streets sloping toward them, the streets are now rounded in the centres and clean; the foot pavement equal to that of any town in England, instead of being uneven and full of holes. Neither the eye by day nor the nose by night is now offended as of old; the whole atmosphere is changed—dry instead of moist, sweet instead of stinking; drainage and good sewerage and very dry subsoil in place of a saturated subsoil and bad sewerage; plentiful supply of good water available without labor in place of a bad supply of bad water with labor of pumping or of carrying from the channels. Dry underground cellars can now be made."

The subsoil water has been lowered four or five feet over the whole city, and the floor of the Cathedral is dry. Since drainage, in nine years, 531 less people have died than in nine years before drainage, *excluding* the cholera year; that is, instead of four, only three.

Nine Years.	Before Drainage.	After Drainage.
Births	2,470	2,624
Deaths	2,226	1,629
Majority of births	244	929

The following table will show the total numbers of deaths in each of nine consecutive years before and after drainage. The years end upon the 30th of June, so that the cholera cases of 1849 are excluded:

Year.	Deaths before drainage	Year.	Deaths since drainage	Yearly decrease.
1841	230	1856	182	48
1842	268	1857	194	74
1843	284	1858	213	71
1844	251	1859	200	51
1845	216	1860	201	15
1846	200	1861	132	68
1847	321	1862	230	91
1848	220	1863	192	28
1849	236	1864	151	85
Total	2,226	Total.	1,695	531

The average annual mortality before drainage was about 27 in 1,000; for the nine years since, 20 in 1,000. In other words, *one-third* of the deaths that would have occurred have been saved by these sanitary improvements; or, as Mr. CHADWICK somewhere expresses it, it is as if "one year in every three in Salisbury were a jubilee year—entirely free from death." The character of the diseases, too, has changed.

"Zymotic diseases killed 247 people in seven years before drainage, or 3.88 in 1,000 per annum, (cholera cases being excluded). In seven years since drainage, zymotic diseases killed only 172, or 2.73 in 1,000, as an annual average. The zymotic deaths in the whole kingdom being at the rate of 4.45 in 1,000 per annum, a comparison therewith is very much in favor of Salisbury. While 1 in 219 annually dies elsewhere, only 1 in 367 dies from that class of diseases in Salisbury." "Of these zymotic diseases, typhus fever, which commits such ravages throughout the kingdom, can scarcely be said to have occurred as a cause of death in Salisbury—in several years not at all. In the year 1862, out of 623 registration districts in England and Wales, only six were quite free from typhus; and of these, Salisbury was the only city; the others were small country districts. In seven years since drainage, 1857–63, only 12 cases of fatal eruptive fever have been registered, including typhus, typhoid and infantile; in seven years before drainage, 1844–50, of those diseases, 54 fatal cases occurred. As an annual average for all England, 1 in 1,071 of population dies from typhus and typhoid fevers. In Salisbury, only 1 in 5,262. Of diarrhœa, in the last seven years only 12 fatal cases have occurred, and of these 10 were children of under six months old.

In the seven years, diphtheria is mentioned only four times by itself, and twice in conjunction with other causes of death. Dentition produced 31 deaths in place of 62 in the former period of seven years. Since drainage, a great change has taken place in the number of deaths from the allied tubercular diseases, phthisis, *tabes mesenterica*, and *hydrocephalus*, as the annexed table will show:

	Phthisis.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Hydrocephalus.
Before Drainage, 1844–50	286	32	30
Since Drainage, 1857–63	143	17	10
Diminution	143	15	20

This diminution in a class of diseases admitted to be intimately connected with misty and moist atmosphere is remarkable. For comparison, a few facts as to the past and present general statistics of that scourge of England, consumption, may be interesting. In the beginning of this century one-fourth of the whole number of deaths was put down to it. INGLIS, in his book on the Channel islands, as lately as thirty years ago, makes the following remark: "Of deaths from all causes, there die of phthisis in London, 25 per cent.; in France, 23 per cent.; at St. Petersburgh, 17 per cent.; at New-York, 17 per cent. In Switzerland, Austria, Prussia and Belgium the mortality is not materially different from that in England, that is 25 per cent., which seems to be its maximum mortality." Although doubtless obtained from the best available sources, these figures cannot be so accurate for England as those since obtainable from the Registrar-General's reports. One of those reports quoted in the *Penny Cyclopedia* in 1840 placed the proportion of phthisical deaths at 19.55 per cent., or one-fifth of the whole number of deaths. This proportion during the last 20 years has much altered for the better, according to the Registrar's reports for some years past; about one-eighth instead of one-fifth of all the deaths are put down to phthisis. Some of this change may be owing to alteration of nomenclature and nicer discrimination in diagnosis. At Salisbury for the last seven years about one-tenth of the deaths have been from phthisis; for the last three years only one-thirteenth, and for the year 1863 only 11 occurred from phthisis, or 1 in 818 of population; the proportion for London having been 1 in 363, and for all England 1 in 374. The average age at which the 143 deaths from phthisis occurred during the last seven years, was 34.8 years.*

The Close of Salisbury shows, also, a reduction of death-rate from nearly 20 to about 14 in 1,000, which is lower than that of the Isle of Wight, which is about 17, and is one of the healthiest rates in the kingdom.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FOR TEN YEARS.

	In 1,000 per Annum.		In 1,000 per Annum.
England	22	York	24
One hundred and forty-two Districts, including chief Cities	24	Exeter	24
		Bristol	27
London	23	Clifton	21
Liverpool	33	Bath	22
Manchester	31	Worcester	23
Birmingham	27	Canterbury	23
Southampton	24	Brighton	22
		Scarborough	21

FOR NINE YEARS.

City of Salisbury, before drainage	27	Close of Salisbury, before drainage	20
City of Salisbury, since drainage	20	Close of Salisbury, since drainage	14

Macclesfield is also a marked instance of the effects of sanitary improvements. In this town great numbers of houses have been whitewashed and cleaned annually by the authorities. Those who build new ones are required to submit their plans for approval to the Local Board of Health (an excellent provision, by the way, to imitate here.) Nuisances have been removed, and an expensive system of draining and paving was undertaken, which in 1854 included twenty-four streets and ninety courts and passages. With this was enforced a general sanitary reform in draining privies, cleaning yards and ash-pits, and the like.

The results are very plain. In the seven years ending September, 1848, the rate of mortality in the borough was 33 in 1,000. In five years since 1848, and ending September, 1853, before the works were fairly in operation, the mortality was 29 in 1,000. In 1854 the mortality was 25.

But the most marked effects were in the worst streets—streets corresponding in character to those of the Fourth and Sixth Wards in New-York. The average stands thus, after the sanitary improvements:

Wood-street, 60 per cent. less deaths.
Nixon's yard, 42 per cent. less deaths.
Watercotes, 40 per cent. less deaths.
Wellington-street, 34 per cent. less deaths.
Water-street, 12 per cent. less deaths.

The latter streets were the last completed. The average length of life in Macclesfield, up to 1848, was 24 years; in 1854, it was 27 years. The decrease of deaths of persons between 20 and 30 years was 23 per cent., that is *nearly a quarter* of the young men and women of the town who would have died were saved by sanitary science. The saving, too, in sickness, has been very remarkable. Thus in Wood-street the relief-books of the Board of Guardians show 24 per cent. less sickness; in Nixon's yard, Wellington-street and Water-street, 29 per cent. less; while in the poor streets near by, not paved and sewered, there is no decrease. Under good sanitary arrangements crime, too, diminishes.

Thus, there is in

Wood-street, 55 per cent. less crime,
Nixon's yard, 47 per cent. less crime,
Water-street, 24 per cent. less crime,

as shown by the police records.

Mr. RAWLINSON, in a report upon the borough, shows the expense in poor-rates saved by sanitary improvements. He takes certain poor streets which were sewered and paved:

	Relief paid in 1848.	Relief paid in 1855.
Wood-street	£54 0 0	£ 3 18 0
George-street	54 0 0	12 10 3
Water-street	40 4 6	1 00 0
Nixon's Yard	10 1 0	7 16 6
Total	£158 05 6	£25 4 9

The cost of all the works in the streets was £1,541. The saving of one year in poor rates paid the interest on the outlay at 5 per cent., and left £56 as an installment toward the principal.

Another saving is estimated from the number of deaths. The rate of mortality being reduced 7 in 1,000, it is estimated that during five years 1,015 lives were saved. In funeral expenses alone, calculated from 232 burial clubs, £8,729 were saved.

There have been also in that period 28,420 less cases of sickness, and estimating the cost according to the data furnished by benefit societies at a shilling a day for 20 days, £28,420 would have been saved in this way alone.

The deaths of children under one year have also decreased 16.3 per cent., and those under five years, 4.6 per cent.†

C. L. B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1865.

---

*The Benefits of Sanitary Reform as shown at Salisbury. By A. B. MIDDLETON.

† Reports of the Macclesfield Board of Health.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BALL.—The grand ball of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will take place at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, Jan. 5, 1866. No pains nor money have been spared by the committee in charge to make this the best ball of the season. The decorations for the building will surpass anything ever produced, and will, of course, be on an immense scale. The Seventy-first Regiment Band, of one hundred pieces, under the leadership of Mr. DOWNING, President of the Musical Association, will discourse their sweetest music on this occasion. A grand march, composed expressly for the Seventy-first Regiment by Mr. DOWNING, will be performed on that evening. The order of dancing has been pronounced the best yet produced. The music will comprise selections from the latest operas and all the popular compositions. All the prominent men of the day, both civic and military, have been invited, and a great number have already signified their intention of being present. The number of tickets is limited, and we advise all those who have not yet procured them to do so immediately.

A SEAMAN DROWNED—CONTRIBUTION FOR HIS WIDOW.—On the last voyage of the steamship *Australasian*, which arrived at this port on the 29th of December, a young Swede, named PETER ANDERSON, one of the seamen, fell from the yard-arm during a very heavy gale of wind, and was drowned. The passengers, moved by compassion for his untimely fate, held a meeting, of which W. H. MACFARLAND, Esq., was Chairman, and generously subscribed the sum of £47 13s. sterling, which has been handed to Mr. CUNARD to send to the widow of the deceased, who had only been married ten weeks.

NEW-YORK STATE FINANCES.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR 1865.

Abstract of Comptroller Robinson's Report—Interesting Review of the Debts and Means of the State.

The annual report of LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller of the State of New-York, for the last year, has just been printed as directed by law, preparatory to its transmission to the Legislature by Comptroller HILLHOUSE on Tuesday next.

Mr. ROBINSON begins his report by a preface, setting forth the financial as well as military achievements of the people of this State. During the last four years the number of men placed in the army and navy was almost half a million. Liberal appropriations have been made for their comfort and to provide for the sick and wounded. Immense sums have been appropriated for the militia, for bounties, arms, clothing, equipments and other military purposes. The money paid for these purposes from the treasury of the State exceeded twenty millions of dollars. Bonds have been issued for a still larger sum; and the money paid by taxes, and the bonds issued by the towns, cities and counties, reach still higher figures. He thinks $80,000,000 a moderate estimate. All this while many millions of dollars were paid for ordinary expenses of government, for education and charities, for the canals and other works of internal improvement. In addition to all this, the State debt, as it existed in 1860, has been reduced to the extent of $8,137,435 99.

Notwithstanding these heavy drains upon the treasury, its affairs have moved on smoothly and in perfect order. Every just claim upon it has been promptly met; and it retains in hand an amount ample for all demands likely to arise before the taxes for the current fiscal year shall have been received. A high testimonial is given of the fidelity, industry and capacity of the clerks employed in the department.

Mr. ROBINSON says:

"Earnest appeals were made in all my former reports in favor of confining appropriations strictly to legitimate and necessary objects, until the war should be over, and in favor of paying debts instead of creating them. If those appeals had been heeded the financial condition of the State would now be one of entire ease and independence. But they were not heeded, and after the people have been compelled to pay vast amounts which might have been and should have been saved to them, they find themselves at the close of the war suddenly loaded with a new and immense debt, under which they will be compelled to struggle for twelve years to come."

The additional burden thus imposed, the bounty debt, amounts to $25,566,000; making the entire State indebtedness $51,041,539 86.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The book-keepers at the State Hall at Albany classify the public moneys into "funds;" and it requires some careful study and mnemonical exercises to keep them in mind. Of these the Canal Fund is under charge of the Auditor of the Canal Department, the Free School Fund in the care of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, while the others are guarded by the Comptroller, as follows: The General Fund, the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, the Common School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Literature Fund, the College Land Scrip Fund, and certain trust funds of small amount.

Warrants are paid from the moneys in hand and credited to the proper funds by the clerks.

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1865, on account of all these funds excepting the canal fund, amounted to $16,273,665 76, and the disbursements to $16,183,095 98—leaving a balance of $90,569 78.

The receipts of the general fund for that period aggregated $11,912,936 48: and the payments $13,092,330 54—a deficiency of $1,179,394 06.

NEW-YORK CITY BEHIND TIME.

Mr. ROBINSON thus explains the cause of the deficiency in the general fund:

"At the above date there was due for taxes, mostly from the City of New-York, the sum of $2,667,437 04; which, if paid, as it should have been, before the 30th of September, would have made the balance in the treasury $2,758,006 82, and instead of a deficiency in the General Fund there would have been a surplus of $1,488,042 98. As the above taxes which were in arrear are now in course of payment and will all be received within a short time, the latter figures show more correctly what was the real financial condition of the State at the close of the fiscal year. The failure to pay the taxes due from the City of New-York arises from the fact that they are not collected until in the Fall, being a year later than in the other counties. The same delay occurs every year."

THE STATE DEBT.

The funded debt of the State as it existed on the 30th of September, 1860, was as follows: Canal debt, $27,107,321 48, General Fund debt, $6,505,654 37—total $33,612,975 85.

On the 30th of September, 1865, it stood as follows: Canal debt, $19,424,585 49; General Fund debt, $6,050,954 37—total $25,475,539 86.

Diminution of the debt as it existed before the war, $8,137,435 99. But for the large bounty loan made during the last year, the State would have been within a few years entirely free from debt. The certificates issued on account of that loan amounted on the 10th December, 1865, to $25,566,000, which, added to the Canal and General Fund debt, $25,475,539 86, makes the total indebtedness of the State $51,041,539 86.

CONDITION OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

The report next treats of the several funds of the State. Of these the first is the "General Fund." This used formerly to consist of certain fixed revenues which were ample to pay the expenses of carrying on the government of the State. But the adoption of the canal policy soon changed all that, so that instead of income there only exists an "aching void," which the "General Fund Debt Sinking Fund" has been created to supply. There is now really no "General Fund" except the pockets of the people, and taxation is relied upon solely, the pittance of salt and auction duties excepted, to meet the current expenses of carrying on the State Government.

On the 30th of September, 1864, there was a deficiency of revenue in the General Fund of $863,814 67; the warrants drawn by the Comptroller amounted to $12,176,010 49; the interest on money borrowed from the other funds was $51,987 33; and unpaid warrants of the previous year amounted to $515 05—making a total of $13,092,330 54.

The receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $11,911,635 82; the amount of $740 79 was transferred from the Common School Fund; and there remained $559 87 in unpaid warrants—a total of $11,912,936 48.

The result was a deficit of $1,179,394 06, which has been explained already to exist solely because the county of New-York is always a year behindhand in paying her share of the State taxes.

Mr. ROBINSON estimated that for the current fiscal year the payments will amount to $8,510,684 58, which the deficit of $1,179,394 06 will increase to $9,690,078 64. For revenue to meet this we have the proceeds of the tax—3 73-80 mills on the dollar—amounting to $6,067,816 77; still due from the county treasurers, principally from New-York, $2,667,437 04, auction duties, $175,000; salt duties, $75,000; state prison earnings, $250,000; arrears and interest of non-resident taxes, $65,000; other items, $46,850; surplus canal revenues not yet paid and interest, $752,962 04. Total, $10,130,014 85.

This leaves a surplus for the Supply Bill of $439,986 21—not half enough, judging of the future by the past.

The "General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," which is about all that is left of the General Fund, has a balance of $159,120 12. Receipts last year, $950,000; balance due October, 1864, $209,501 55; payments for the year, $581,378 33.

The Common School Fund on the 30th of September last amounted to $2,765,760 77. Revenue for last fiscal year, $408,267 71; payments, $326,560 79—balance, $81,706 91. Mr. ROBINSON estimates the revenue for the present fiscal year at $170,681 27. Appropriations for the year: To common schools, $155,000; to teachers' institutes, $3,000; to colored school at Flatbush, $200; to State Normal School, $4,000; to Indian schools, $4,000. Total, $166,200. Mr. ROBINSON makes his figures slightly different, including the $165,000 from the United States Deposit Fund; but the result is the same.

The Literature Fund presents the following statistics: Capital, $270,452 12; revenue last year, $60,257 28, from which were paid $40,071 52, leaving $16,186 26. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amount to $43,000, to meet which is an estimated revenue of $41,158 46.

The United States Deposit Fund is constituted of the revenue distributed by Congress in 1837 among the States. Capital on Sept. 30, $4,014,520 71; revenue, $256,294 81; payments, $256,085. Mr. ROBINSON estimates the revenue this year at $252,609 36. The Legislative appropriations amount to $265,000, as follows: To common schools, $165,000; to academies, $28,000; to capital of the Common Council Fund, $2,500; to academies for instruction of school-teachers, $18,000; to Normal School, $12,000; Teachers' Institutes, $12,000; transferred to capital, $5,000.

The Long Island Railroad Company Sinking Fund amounts to $8,333 39.

The Mariners' Fund amounts to $11,334 57; the Soldiers' Allotment Fund to $54 95; the Tonawanda Railroad Company Sinking Fund to $6,000.

The College Land Scrip Fund amounts to $64,400; revenue for the year, $2,940 61.

The Metropolitan Police Fund presents the following figures: Receipts, $2,537,322 43; payments, $2,360,106 59; balance on 30th September, $177,215 84.

The amount for Indian Annuities is $7,361 67.

THE CANAL DEBT, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts from the canals for the fiscal year amounted to $3,577,465 45, of which $3,516,948 63 were from tolls. The payments for repairs, superintendence, &c., amounted for the same time to $1,927,373 59, leaving a "surplus" of $1,650,091 86. The requirement of section 1, article 7 of the constitution, that $1,700,000 should be paid for interest of the Canal Debt and Sinking Fund, can hardly be met, therefore, except by direct tax.

The receipts for the previous fiscal year amounted to $4,346,265 52, so that there is an actual falling off of $768,800 07.

The principal of the canal indebtedness is $19,424,585 49; annual interest $1,105,249 28, about 5 7-10 per cent.

The diminution of receipts evidently foretokens a permanent decrease of canal revenues, and leads to the following remarks from Mr. ROBINSON:

"The receipts and expenditures upon the canals should attract the attention of tax-payers. While the receipts are rapidly diminishing, the expenses are more rapidly increasing. In 1863 the receipts were $5,118,501 35, and the payments for collection and ordinary repairs, $770,882 52. In 1865 the receipts were $3,577,465 45, and the payments for collection and ordinary repairs, $1,927,373 59. In 1863 the surplus to meet the requirements of the constitution was $4,347,618 83, leaving a 'remainder' of $981,376 17. In 1865 the amount was but $1,650,091 86, leaving a deficiency of $1,716,150 80 to be provided for by taxation. In 1863, the percentage which the cost of maintenance of the canals bore to the amount of tolls was but 15.33; in 1865 it rose to the enormous rate of 54.73, being far greater than it ever was before in any year since the canals went into full operation. And this statement does not include the heavy payments for extraordinary repairs, which would make it much higher. The payments of $350,000 to the general fund debt sinking fund and $200,000 for the support of government cannot, of course, be made."

Mr. ROBINSON accordingly calls attention to his admonition, in his report of 1863, to adhere inflexibly to the policy which had produced the prosperous condition of the finances. There was no certainty, he declared, that it would continue, but it was morally certain that it would not. He said:

"But the mistake was made; new works were undertaken; vast sums were appropriated for extraordinary repairs; nothing was saved from the large 'remainders' to provide for future deficiencies, and the result of this policy is before us. The people are now paying over two millions of dollars in direct taxes for canals in the present year, with a prospect of being called upon for as much more in the next year. It is forty years since the Erie Canal was completed, and the canal debt of the State, after all the payments recently made upon it, is nearly three times as large as the original cost of that canal, with no reasonable prospect of its ever being paid, except by direct taxation.

These facts and figures are instructive, and are worthy of the attention of those who think that a State can manage the business of transportation better than private individuals, and who are proposing to build new canals and to commence another enlargement of some of the old ones."

The amount accumulated in the sinking fund for the "old canal debt" has become sufficiently large to enable the deferred payments to be made into the sinking fund of the new canal debt for last year and the year previous.

AUCTION AND SALT DUTIES.

The receipts from auction duties for the last fiscal year amount to $195,608 65—more than double the amount received four years ago, when the present competent and faithful agent, Mr. D. D. T. MARSHALL, was appointed.

The receipts from the salt duty amount to $63,191 41; expenses to $45,450 36—surplus, $17,639 45. The superintendent, Mr. GEORGE GEDDES, asks the appropriation for expenses to be increased to $50,000.

CLERKS.

The compensation for clerks in the offices of the State Hall has not been increased because of the high prices, although their labors have been largely increased. Mr. ROBINSON praises them highly for their industry, fidelity and accuracy.

THE STATE PRISONS.

The State Prisons have cost $200,399 96 more than their earnings. Owing to the enormous prices of supplies the receipts have diminished and the expenses increased. The total receipts amounted to $211,191 82; total expenses to $555,806 03—of which $411,591 78 were for support and the residue for starting the iron manufacture at Clinton. The receipts and earnings for the respective prisons were as follows:

	Earnings.	Expenditures.
Auburn	$80,712 51	$106,927 85
Clinton	28,466 37	92,819 56
Sing Sing (both pris'ns)	102,012 94	211,844 37

NATIONAL GUARD.

The expenses of the National Guard reached $643,358 72—about half of the other expenses of the government.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The amount paid for public printing of all kinds reaches $214,161 50. With such an enormous sum, Mr. ROBINSON hints that the State might as well establish a printing office for itself.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The managers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Houses of Refuge, etc., ask for increase of the usual appropriations, owing to the great increase of expenses. Mr. ROBINSON acknowledges this; but declares himself opposed downright to appropriations for local charities. "The increasing number and amount of the appropriations to these objects from year to year, show how rapidly the error is spreading. If not checked speedily and with a firm hand, the general taxation for local charities will be likely to become immense."

TAXATION.

Mr. ROBINSON estimates the amount of tax for State purposes for the next year at five mills on the dollar; 1¼ for the general fund, ¾ for schools, ¾ for canals, ⅛ for debt of 1859, and 2⅛ for the bounty debt. He gives in a table the State and local taxation for twenty years past, showing that the State tax has increased from $361,309 62 in 1845, to $6,067,816 77 in 1865; and the local taxes from $3,809,218 33 in 1845, to $39,893,623 85 in 1865.

There has been no sale of lands for unpaid taxes, owing to defect in the law of 1862. The county treasurers, since the admirable legislation of 1863, have paid over the moneys in their hands with promptness. The suit against Mr. DEVELIN, the City Chamberlain of New-York, has been decided for the State in every court where it was tried, including the Court of Appeals.

Mr. ROBINSON then makes a review of the whole subject of taxation, than which no power of government is more arbitrary, and unless justly and equitably administered, none is more oppressive.

"The legitimate purposes of government are to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of their rights of life, liberty and property, and to that end to make and enforce laws, and administer justice. When the government goes beyond this line; when it engages in business which belongs to individuals; when it takes from the hand of industry the money it has earned, and uses it in building railroads, canals and other works, for the benefit of particular persons, corporations or local communities; and even when it gives away the money for charities, which are merely local, it is morally guilty of a seizure of private property, which admits of no justification.

Our annual appropriations and tax levies show how widely we have departed from these principles. The necessary expenses of carrying on the government of this State do not exceed $1,200,000 per annum, and yet the people are required to pay more than five times that amount in taxes, the excess being for objects which are not necessary. No people in the world are taxed so severely as we are. In addition to the multifarious modes of taxation by the General Government, the direct taxes for State and local purposes in the principal cities, are from two to three per cent. of the assessed value of real and personal property. In all the counties of the State the rates are becoming enormous and burdensome. As real estate and investments of most kinds will rarely yield an average of more than six per cent. per annum, a tax of three per cent. is a virtual confiscation of one-half of almost every man's property. The only exceptions will be in the cases of fortunate speculators, who are realizing profits far beyond the incomes derived from ordinary investments."

Mr. ROBINSON proposes the following remedies: 1. To confine all appropriations to the legitimate province of government. 2. To make all property bear its just and equal portion of the public burden. As the General Government has exempted its securities from taxation, he proposes that it should assume the obligations of the States for carrying on the war, or issue a special stock to the States, to be held by them, the interest of which should meet that of their war debts.

THE ASSESSMENT LAWS.

The principal change required in the assessment laws is to make personal property liable to taxation like real estate, making no allowance for indebtedness. A tax on incomes, or upon sales, is suggested, however, as a means of revenue.

THE CURRENCY.

The banking system of New-York, the safest which the country has ever known, has been swept away to make room for the national banks, and all governmental authority in relation to the currency has been transferred to Washington. Mr. ROBINSON, after remarking this, repeats his former declaration, that a redundant and irredeemable currency is one of the greatest evils of the war, and a most oppressive tax upon the people. Mr. CHASE, in 1862, apprehended that the addition of $276,912,517 to the currency would result in positive calamity. More than double that amount has since been added. Mr. ROBINSON says:

"The consequences predicted by him have been fully realized. There has been an enormous inflation of prices, increase of expenditures and augmentation of debt. There has been more than this—namely, a loosening of the sense of moral obligation, unbridled speculations, unbounded indulgence in luxurious living, extravagance in expenditures, both public and private, with a strong tendency to general demoralization. Persons dependent upon moderate and fixed incomes which were sufficient for them before the inflation have been reduced to poverty and want. The circulation, which was estimated before the war at $200,000,000, is at the present time about $800,000,000. And on the waves of this uncertain sea the business of the country now rides. It will require no little wisdom, courage and earnest effort to save it from shipwreck.

In my report to the Legislature in January, 1863, it was said: 'The precious metals are the representatives of value, and constitute the basis of a sound circulating medium throughout the whole commercial world. Depart from that standard as far as we may, the laws of trade, more potent than all statutes, will ultimately drive us back to it; and the further we depart from it the more severe will be the suffering through which we shall be compelled to return.'

All that has since occurred has confirmed the opinion then expressed."

Mr. ROBINSON then cites the declarations of Mr. MCCULLOCH and President JOHNSON is his annual message—to insist on frugality in expenditure, prompt payment of debts and curtailment of the currency, pronouncing them the "honest and truthful words of an enlightened statesman and patriot." He intimates that if more paper currency is authorized, the effect will be to precipitate the opposite extreme of specie circulation. Our dependence is in the wisdom and firmness of the General Government, the good sense, patience and courage of the people, and in the kind Providence whose hand has led us in safety through all the terrible trials of the last four years.

OREGON.

Perils of Winter Travel—Sufferings of River Voyagers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 30.

A dispatch received here from Portland, Oregon, says: "The steamer Cascades had succeeded in reaching the cascades of the Columbia River, with passengers who started overland from the Dalles, some of whom were badly frozen.

The Columbia River is almost clear to Astoria."

Death from Coal Gas.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Dec. 30.

An inquest on the bodies of ARTEMUS WARD and wife, who were found dead at their residence on Friday morning, resulted in a verdict of "died from inhaling coal gas."

Death of Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS died of pneumonia at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Damascus Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Damascus*, Capt. WATTS, for Liverpool, sailed at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

SAD DISASTER AT SEA.

Particulars of the Wreck of the Steamer Constitution

She Goes Ashore on the Southern Point of Lookout Shoals.

Safety of the Captain, One Passenger, and Twelve of the Crew.

They Make Their Way to Shore on Cotton-Rafts.

Forty of the Passengers and Crew Perish with the Vessel.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamer *Constitution*, Capt. GREENMAN, left Savannah for New-York on the 23d inst, with twenty-four passengers, and seven hundred bales of cotton. She struck on the southern point of Lookout Shoal on Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, where she remained forty-eight hours, and then broke up.

The Captain, with twelve of the crew and one passenger, W. P. LONG, of Brooklyn, N. Y., saved themselves on cotton bales. They landed at Cape Lookout Light-house at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and thence proceeded to Morehead City.

Forty persons on board the ill-fated vessel, consisting of passengers and crew, perished.

The survivors left Morehead City for New-York this evening.

Additional Particulars—The Constitution Partially Insured in this City and at Mystic, Conn.

The *Constitution* left this city on the 16th inst. with passengers and a large quantity of freight for Savannah. The news of her arrival at Port Royal, in company with other vessels, was subsequently received by the agents of the line in this city. On Wednesday the shipping lists of the TIMES and all the other morning papers contained an announcement that the *Constitution* had entered this port, but this was subsequently found to be untrue. The news of the disaster was communicated on Friday evening to the consignees by the Board of Underwriters, and it was confirmed yesterday morning by the following dispatch from the Captain of the *Constitution*, WILLIAM GREENMAN:

MOREHEAD CITY, Dec. 29.

Messrs. Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson:

The steamer *Constitution* is a total loss. Fourteen persons were saved. I will send full particulars by mail.

WM. GREENMAN.

The *Constitution* had fifty-four persons on board, all but fourteen of whom were lost. Her freight consisted principally of cotton, of which she had on board 728 bales.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMER.

The steamer was classed as A 1. She was 1,000 tons burden; was built in 1863 at a cost of $120,000. Immediately after her completion, she was placed in the service of the government as a transport. She could accommodate seventy-five persons in the cabin, and a large number in the steerage. While on the Savannah line, the *Constitution* generally made the passage from city to city in seventy-two hours. The steamer *Nightingale* will take her place on the line to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

NORTH CAROLINA.

It appears from the official announcement that the people of North Carolina have declared null and void the ordinance of secession, by a vote of 19,977 votes against 1,940. 18,527 votes were cast to ratify the ordinance prohibiting slavery, and 3,696 to reject said ordinance.

THE PIRATE SEMMES.

The War Department issued an order this morning to the Provost-Marshal to turn over to the Navy Department temporarily the Old Capitol Prison for the confinement of Capt. SEMMES; but no order has as yet been given by the Navy Department for placing him there. His trial will be commenced about the 11th of January.

THE TREASURY COTTON AGENTS.

Assistant Secretary CHANDLER and Hon. HARVEY WATTERSON, of Tennessee, have been sent on a special mission among the Treasury Cotton Agents in the Southern States, to investigate the many charges of fraud and corruption against them.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

In consequence of the snow-storm, the steamer *De Soto* did not sail to-day, as was expected, for the South Atlantic, with Secretary SEWARD and family. The contemplated trip has no political significance whatever.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

The United States Consul at Port Mahon writes to the State Department that the cholera has nearly disappeared from that province, and says that the mortality in Spain has been far greater than will ever be known.

BUSINESS AT THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Business at the office of the Attorney-General, with respect to the examination of applications for pardon, has very sensibly diminished within the past week. The only cases which are receiving attention are a few coming in under the special orders of the President.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steam sloops *Vanderbilt* and *Tuscarora* and the monitor *Monadnock* put into the port of Cayenne, Dutch Guinea, on the 27th of November, to take in coal. All on board the vessels were in good condition.

ARRIVAL OF MR. USHER, OF INDIANA.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior, Mr. USHER, of Indiana, is among the latest arrivals.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Napoleon to Withdraw his Troops and Maximilian to be Recognized—The Report of the Emperor and Empress Going to Paris Untrue.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* telegraphs as follows:

"The important statement I have heretofore given you, with reference to the exact meaning of the reiterated rumors concerning the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, will be likely to receive official confirmation in a few days, perhaps hours.

When these rumors first appeared (they came originally from France) I advised you distinctly that there was a condition attending the withdrawal, and that condition was an assurance from this government to NAPOLEON that his Empire and Emperor in Mexico should not be disturbed. I repeated this statement to you last Sunday, and report on the avenue, this P. M., says the pledge has been given by our government that no interference will be allowed.

The reason of the administration guaranteeing this non-interference is no doubt the result of a belief that the Liberals in Mexico will be able to make short work of MAX. once the French bayonets are withdrawn, but we should not be too sure of this. MAX. will still have a goodly number of Austrian and Belgian troops to fall back upon; and, beside these, has a contingent of two thousand more to draw upon yearly for several years. With these he may (the United States pursuing a hand-off policy) be able to establish his sway; and if he does there will be no other resource but to recognize him. The government is committed in its diplomatic correspondence to this recognition when it is shown 'the Mexican people have accepted the new order of things,' and LOUIS NAPOLEON counts confidently on the recognition taking place.

It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the United States and the Liberal cause in Mexico, or LOUIS NAPOLEON, prove the gainer by the withdrawal of the French troops from the 'Empire.' To the shrewd ones here, it looks as if LOUIS NAPOLEON's desire to be 'let alone' by the United States in Mexico was based on his certain belief that then the Empire would soon become, what the *Mexican Times* has already declared it to be, 'a fixed fact.'

In this connection, I will add that there is not a shadow of truth in the announcement, just to hand, in the English mail that the Empress CHARLOTTE was then en route for Paris, and that the Emperor (MAXIMILIAN) was about to pack up and join her in a few weeks. The whole story is a senseless canard."

TENNESSEE.

The Tornado at Pulaski—The First Accounts much Exaggerated.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The latest information from Pulaski states that the loss of life and property by the tornado there is less than at first reported. One lady only was killed, a Miss BRADDEN. A Mr. JOHNSON is thought to be mortally injured. One negro woman was killed. Seven negroes were more or less injured.

The tornado struck the southwestern part of the town, uprooting trees and destroying six or seven houses.

A portion of Richland Factory was also destroyed. Several houses in a southwesterly direction from the place were leveled to the ground, among them those of Mrs. WHITE, three miles from the town, and Mr. JOS. M. COOK, eight miles from it.

This is the extent of the damage as far as ascertained.

GEORGIA.

Dispatch from Gov. Jenkins to Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The following dispatch was received here to-day:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 22, 1865.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 19th inst., together with a copy of a communication to His Excellency JAMES JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of Georgia.

Be pleased to tender to His Excellency the President my grateful return for his recognition of the official position in which the people of Georgia have placed me, and assure him of my fixed purpose to observe and obey as well the Constitution of the United States as the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

Express to him also my thanks for the offered cooperation of the Government of the United States in effecting the earliest restoration and permanent prosperity of the State.

Upon this coöperation our people build earnest hopes of a speedy return to their suspended relation with the other States of the Union.

I have, Sir, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. JENKINS.
Governor of Georgia.

No Disturbances Among the Freedmen in Georgia—Alleged Riot by Colored Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

A telegram from Augusta, Ga., in response to an inquiry says, that after diligent inquiry, it cannot be ascertained that there were any disturbances in that section by freedmen during the Christmas holidays; but on Thursday night a squad of United States colored troops, and discharged colored soldiers made an assault on the house of a widow, six miles from Augusta, supposing her to be unprotected. They, however, met unexpected resistance. Three of them were mortally wounded, and two seriously. Col. RUTH, in command of the arsenal, arrived with a squad in time to relieve the inmates of the house, but not until everything in the lower portion of it had been destroyed. The Colonel treated the rescued inmates with the greatest kindness. The soldiers engaged in the assault expected to be discharged in a day or two, and then be free to range through Augusta and its vicinity at will.

Collision between the Steamers Zodiac and Virgo—The Zodiac Badly Damaged.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The steamer *Zodiac*, which left here for New-York yesterday, collided with the steamer *Virgo*, from New-York, bound to Savannah, when northward of Charleston. Both steamers arrived here this evening. The *Zodiac* is badly damaged.

The Lamar Trial.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The Lamar trial is proceeding. Messrs. A. G. BROWNE, Senior and Junior, Treasury Agents, presented voluminous testimony.

TEXAS.

Pleasanter Condition of Affairs in the Western Part of the State—Trouble in Other Portions.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 28.

Affairs on the Rio Grande remain in *statu quo*.

F. D. LUBBOCK, lately released from Fort Delaware, has reached his Texas home.

In Western Texas the planters, farmers and freedmen generally, are making contracts for next year which are satisfactory to all parties.

In Central Texas the prospects are not so good, and the planters are discouraged. On the cotton and sugar plantations on the Brazos, Colerado, Correy and other streams near the coast, Gen. GREGORY is making a tour, addressing the freedmen with a view to persuade them to make contracts with the planters for the ensuing year.

There is much complaint about the mail service throughout Texas. It takes fifteen days to get letters from Houston to New-Orleans, and the distance can be traveled in three days.

Business in Galveston was dropping off, and goods daily declining in price.

Early this month at Jefferson, Texas, the military rescued by force, in the open District Court, taking them from the custody of the Sheriff, two Treasury Agents indicted by the Grand Jury for swindling. The officer in command ordered the Provisional Judge of the Court to direct the release of the agents, and threatened him with punishment if he dared to disobey the order. The Judge remained firm and declined obeying the order.

Telegraph communication from New-Orleans North and East is very irregular.

Gen. Strong Reports Affairs in a Deplorable Condition—The Death of President Johnson's Brother Attributed to Want of Surgical Aid.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1865.

Gen. WILLIAM J. STRONG, Inspector-General on Gen. HOWARD's staff, returned to Washington yesterday, from a three months' tour in the Southwest. He reports affairs in the interior of Texas in a deplorable condition. Much destitution exists among the blacks and whites. The blacks are willing to work, but the whites are not in a condition to employ them. The latter also universally complained of bad treatment and violation of such contracts as had been entered into. Bitter hostility to the government and general lawlessness prevailed. So great was the ignorance that the whites scarcely knew the war was ended, and the blacks thought themselves yet slaves. When President JOHNSON's brother was accidentally wounded by the discharge of his gun, a number of surgeons were applied to for professional treatment. Each one refused his services upon the ground that he was the brother of the President, and he was obliged to send nearly 100 miles for a Federal surgeon, and died solely for want of prompt surgical aid.

LOUISIANA.

Riot among the Negroes—The President's Reconstruction Policy.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 28.

Three policemen were severely wounded on Christmas Day by a gang of excited negroes. Some forty of the negroes were arrested, most of whom were armed.

Hon. JOHN RAY, Member of Congress from Northern Louisiana, writes on the 5th of December from Washington, that he is satisfied that the President's reconstruction policy will be abandoned, or not be carried out at present by the admission of the Southern members into Congress.

CANADA.

Hon. Ferguson Blair Accepts the Seat in the Cabinet Vavated by Hon. Geo. Brown.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 30.

Hon. FERGUSON BLAIR has accepted the vacant post in the Cabinet, vice Hon. GEO. BROWN. No change in the policy of the government regarding confederation and other important questions has been announced.

The Snow-Storm.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

Snow commenced falling early this morning; at 11 o'clock the ground is covered to the depth of three or four inches. The storm still continues.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 30.

A snow-storm commenced at 7 o'clock this morning. The snow melts on the ground, rendering the streets in horrible condition.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

A heavy fall of snow commenced this morning, at about 6 o'clock, and still continues unabated. The temperature is mild, but the snow at 12 M. lays to the depth of four inches.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 30.

A severe snow-storm has prevailed here all day, and still continues with every prospect of it's lasting through the night.

The propeller *Transit* left here last night for New-York.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

A snow-storm commenced here shortly after noon to-day and continues this evening. The weather is quite mild.

Oswego and Rome Railroad Completed.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Oswego and Rome Railroad is completed and passenger and freight trains will commence running Monday next.

Burglaries in New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 27, 1865.

Some nights since the residences of Rev. Dr. WISE, Mr. LEEDS and Mr. COOK were robbed of many valuable articles by burglars, and last night an attempt was made to enter the house of Mr. J. A. FOWLER, of this place, but was frustrated by alarms established by Mr. FOWLER. The suburbs of the city are more infested by these ruffians than the city itself. Can you offer any suggestions for protection and relief?

A CITIZEN OF ENGLEWOOD.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Centenary of Methodism.

October, 1766, saw the foundation of the Methodist Church laid in this country. One of the organs of that body says:

"This approaching year, 1866, marks its hundredth anniversary—the 'Centenary of Methodism.' It was proposed by the last General Conference held in Philadelphia in 1864, to celebrate this centenary year, and the Bishops appointed a number of clergymen and laymen to assist in carrying the plans of the Conference into effect. It is to be celebrated by special religious services and liberal thank-offerings, the offerings to be devoted to some great monumental purpose and for local objects. Each annual conference is to have a memorial sermon delivered before its own body some time preceding next October, (at their sessions in the Spring, we suppose,) and the Bishops ask not less than $2,000,000 to carry out the great purposes they have in view. Church debts are to be paid off, universities and colleges are to be freed from embarrassment and endowed, etc. A million of dollars in addition is to be raised for the missionary cause. From this small beginning in 1766 the Methodist Church has grown to be the largest body of Christians in this country in 1866. Commencing worship in a rigging loft in London, its church and parsonage property is now estimated at $30,000,000; institutions of learning, over $3,000,000."

The *Advocate & Journal* gives, in advance of the publication of the General Minutes of the M. E. Church in the United States for 1865, some important statistical tables. The total membership, probationers included, is 929,259, against 928,320 reported in 1864. There are 7,175 preachers, of whom 6,014 are "effective." The increase of "traveling preachers" of all classes is 354. This does not include local preachers, where an increase is also reported. The number of churches is 10,401, being 21 more than last year. In the benevolent contributions there has been an enlargement of more than one-fifth.

The Columbia, S. C., Theological Seminary.

The Professors of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, present at the late Synod meeting of South Carolina, made some statements concerning the present condition of the institution, which were by no means encouraging. At the beginning of the war, it owned funds to the amount of over $260,000; but of all this, not more than $3,000 or $4,000 is available; though it it is hoped that ultimately $100,000 will become so. The building and library have remained unhurt, and the faculty have determined to reopen the institution, relying for their support upon the direct contributions of the churches.

The Week of Prayer.

The week beginning with Jan. 7 will be generally observed by all the evangelical denominations as a week of prayer. The Evangelical Alliance of England has recommended the following programme:

Sabbath, Jan. 7.—Sermons on the duties of Christians to each other, as members of the body of Christ.

Monday, Jan. 8.—Acknowledgments of Divine mercies and confession of sin.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.—The Christian Church; that its testimony may be clearer, its faith stronger, and its devotedness, liberality and zeal enlarged.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.—For their temporal and spiritual welfare; for kings and all in authority; for the maintenance of peace, and for the increase of "righteousness, which exalteth a nation."

Thursday, Jan. 11.—For Christian families, for servants, and for schools and colleges.

Friday, Jan. 12.—For Christian missions and ministers, and for all engaged in Christian work.

Saturday, Jan. 13.—For Christians in sorrow, in sickness, and in persecution; for the widow and the orphan.

Sabbath, Jan. 14.—Sermons: The blessing to be expected from the manifested union of believers of all countries.

The Presbyterians (O. S.) in the South.

THE TITLE OF THE BODY.

The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly has been in session recently at Macon, Ga. On Dec. 11, the discussions were confined to making choice of a name. A large number of titles were suggested, most of them distinguishing the assembly as a Southern organization. The vote on the name resulted: Presbyterian General Assembly in the United States, 42; Presbyterian Church, South, 7; American Presbyterian Church, 2; Protestant Presbyterian Church, 2. The vote was made unanimous, and the report of the committee adopted, and the name now stands as "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States."

RELATIONS WITH NORTHERN CHRISTIANS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Presbyterian Church of the North (O. S.) is to be looked upon simply as a separate and distinct ecclesiastical body, and that the ministers and agents of that church have no further nor higher claims on our courtesy than any other churches of the same section of the country, which hold to the same symbols of the faith and order with ourselves.

Resolved, That this Assembly has no reason for recommending any other usages or rules in respect to our fellowship with other ecclesiastical bodies than those that have long been familiar in all our sessions and Presbyteries; and will not attempt to define afresh in what cases and in what degree errors in behalf and practice shall exclude from our pulpits or suspend ecclesiastical communion.

Resolved, That our ministers and churches be and hereby are warned against all ministers or other agents who may come among us to sow the seeds of division and strife in our congregations, or to create schism in our beloved Zion, and owing to the peculiar reasons for prudence which now exist, we enjoin it upon our ministers and sessions to exercise special caution as to whom they admit to their pulpits, and in cases of doubt to refer to the judgment of the Presbyteries, the whole question of the nature and extent of the courtesy or countenance they may extend.

Resolved, That the Assembly would remind sessions that in no case is it proper for them to invite ministers of other denominations statedly to occupy any of our pulpits without the consent of the Presbyteries, and the known purpose of such ministers, at the earliest suitable opportunity, to unite with us in ecclesiastical relations.

THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

The General Assembly adopted a pastoral letter to the churches, the following extract from which bears on the subject of slavery:

"This relation is now overthrown, suddenly, violently; whether justly or unjustly, in wrath or in mercy, for weal or for woe, let history and the Judge of all the earth decide. But there are two considerations of vital interest which still remain.

One is, that while the existence of slavery may, in its civil aspects, be regarded as a civil question, an issue now gone, yet the lawfulness of the relation as a question of social morality and of scriptural truth, has lost nothing of its importance. When we solemnly declare to you, brethren, that the dogma which asserts the inherent sinfulness of this relation is unscriptural and fanatical; that it is condemned not only by the word of God, but by the voice of the Church in all ages; that it is one of the most pernicious heresies of modern times; that its countenance by any Church is a just cause of separation from it, (1 Tim. 6, 1–5,) we have surely said enough to warn you away from this insidious error as from a fatal shore.

Whatever, therefore, we may have to lament before God, either of neglect for duty toward our servants, or for actual wrong while the relation lasted, we are not called, now that it has been abolished, to bow the head in humiliation before men, or admit that the memory of many of our dear kindred is to be covered with shame, because like Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, they had bond-servants born in their own houses, or bought with their money; and who now, redeemed by the same precious blood, sit down together in the kingdom of God."

Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, to Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont.

The following are extracts from a letter written by Bishop WILMER, of Alabama, to Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, setting forth some of the reasons why delegates from the various Southern dioceses did not attend the recent General Convention of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia:

"Were all men, good Bishop, like-minded with yourself, we might have no hesitation in this matter; but certain painful things are brought to our ears. One party proposes 'to keep the Southern churchmen for a while in the cold;' to put the rebels upon stools of repentance, &c. We see in the *Journal* of 1862 certain resolutions proposed, pronouncing certain worthy Bishops 'schismatical,' and proclaiming the jurisdiction of another Bishop 'null and void.' True, the resolutions were not adopted; but they indicate the temper of a part of that body; and we have no means of ascertaining the complexion of the next General Convention. Fanaticism grows fast in the hour of triumph. * * * * * * * * The Southern deputies themselves may very naturally be supposed to have some sentiment in this matter. Their sons and brothers lie in bloody graves; their lands are desolate, and strangers devour it in their presence; their emancipated slaves garrison their cities; they live themselves, as yet, under the ban; their representative man, no guiltier than themselves, is in bonds, and may have to die an ignominious death. The whole Southern people, therefore, are at this moment awaiting trial in the person of their representative head; they are denounced as felons, and a shackled press is forbidden to speak a word of vindication or remonstrance.

Your own heart, good Bishop, will tell you that men in such a condition are in no mood to join in jubilate over a restoration which is sealed by their degradation. The peace, for which Te Deums will be chanted, is purchased by the loss of their inheritance, and they are now sitting in the deep valley of humiliation.

The men of the South have no desire to prolong the hopeless conflict. They accept the failure of their efforts as a fact, and, as Christian men, will render a faithful allegiance to 'the powers that be,' for God's sake; but it is asking too much of them that they shall swell the pageant which celebrates their subjugation

Some time, Bishop, must be given to the heart to school itself. Our people are in no mood for joyous congratulations. They are not yet out of mourning for their dead. It is easy for you to come together and to join heartily in laudates for peace and reunion. Yours is the victorious section. It is easy for him who triumphs to forgive, and from your stand-point you can thank God with a full heart. We are trying to forgive and forget, and lifting up our hearts unto God from the dust, we are trying to say, 'Thy will be done.'

Excuse some of us, Bishop, for preferring just now to stand aloof from the discussion of these subjects. Our own wounds are too recent to bear rough handling. We have no heart for them. We have no wish to discuss them, for there can be no free discussion. Nor can we, by our silent presence, be faithless to the memory of our dead, nor consent to stand by while others inscribe 'traitor' on their gravestones."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YEAR'S DINNER AT THE TOMBS.—The butchers of Washington, Fulton and Centre Markets, having contributed a large quantity of meats and poultry, for the purpose of giving the prisoners confined in the Tombs a New-Year's dinner, a suitable spread will be made. The warden of the prison, Mr. JAMES E. COULTER, waited on the proprietors of the International, Earle's, Crook's and Sweeney's hotels, when they most kindly consented to cook and prepare the meats and other contributions furnished for the dinner. So large is the supply of eatables that Mr. COULTER thinks he will be able to give his five hundred criminals a beefsteak breakfast, turkey dinner and veal stew supper. The contributions were obtained through the exertions of the Warden, his book-keeper, Mr. JAS. FINLEY, and the matron of the prison, Miss FOSTER. Mr. COULTER desires to return his sincere thanks to the following named gentlemen for the kind assistance they gave him in the matter: Hons. Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson, O. W. Brennan, James Bowen, M. T. Brennan, Joseph Dowling, Edward Hogan, John McCool, A. Oakey Hall, Henry Smith, Charles H. Hall, John Kelly, Robert Bonner, F. I. A. Boole, O. L. Stewart, Howe & Lalor, Isaac Wilkins, Thomas V. Boese, George Kellock, R. Walters, Wm. I. A. McGrath, Mrs. H. Thorne, Messrs. S. H. Stuart, R. H. Johnston, Robert J. Brown.

THE ITALIAN BALL.—The third annual ball for the benefit of the Italian Evening Free School, will be given by the Italian Benevolent Society, at Irving Hall, on Friday evening next. The Society "*D'Unione e Fratellanza Italiana*" was established in 1857, under the Presidency of Gen. AVEZZANA, the principal object being mutual assistance between its members. In 1864 it established a free school for adults as well as children, which school is now under the supervision of a general committee, of which the Italian Consul, the Duke of LICIGNANO, is President. It is for the benefit of this school that the ball is given. Signor ANTONIO BARILI, of No. 159 East Thirty-fourth-street, and Signor LUIGI Z. PERETTI, have charge of the arrangements for the ball.

THE SNOW-STORM.—The fall of snow yesterday was quite considerable, and it required the utmost efforts of snow-plows from noon to midnight to keep the track clear for the cars. These, however, succeeded, by the help of double teams, in keeping fair time. There was some sleighing in the evening, but the soft character of the underlying snow made it rather a doubtfully pleasant mode of traveling. In Brooklyn, the snow being less disturbed by traffic, there was considerable sleighing in the afternoon and evening; and the tracks were so obstructed that many of the cars made their uncomfortable journey regardless of the rail. Up to midnight nearly eight inches of snow had fallen.

RETIREMENT OF RECORDER HOFFMAN.—Subsequent to the final adjournment of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney HALL invited the Judges and Officers of the Courts to the Grand Juryroom, and there a formal adieu was made to the Recorder. Among the gentlemen that participated in the proceedings were Judges Leonard, Russell, Dowling, Davies, Messrs. James T. Brady, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Charles S. Spencer, John Kelly, Wm. M. Tweed and others. The congratulatory speeches were brief and pertinent, and the reply of the Mayor elect was to the effect that he should be gratified if within a month he did not find the Mayorial chair a chair of thorns.

PRESENTATION.—At the Girard House, last evening, the clerks presented their employer a rich and elegant silver wine-stand and a set of caligraphic resolutions, very neatly and artistically executed, with their photographs attached. An address was made by the cashier and responded to by the recipient.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on Saturday, at No. 14 Spring-street, on the body of JOHN H. HOGAN, a child about 4 years of age. The child's death was caused by scalds, from the upsetting of a pot of boiling water, on the 25th instant. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

THE WIDENING OF ANN AND FULTON STREETS.—The resolution authorizing the widening of Ann and Fulton streets was signed by the Mayor yesterday, and transmitted to the Corporation Counsel.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF ARREARS.—Councilman JOHN HOUGHTALIN was yesterday appointed Clerk of Arrears, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. PURDY, Jr. The salary is $3,000 per annum.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MATE OF A VESSEL SHOT DEAD BY A BURGLAR.—Another horrible murder was committed about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the victim being the chief mate of the schooner *John Boynton*, lying at anchor in the East River near Riker's Island. It appears the Captain of the vessel W. S. REED and the pilot were sleeping in a berth in the cabin, and the Captain hearing a noise, rose and discovered a burglar at work ransacking the place. As soon as the burglar saw the Captain was awake he leveled a pistol at his head and threatened to blow out his brains. The Captain cried for assistance, and the chief mate, ROBERT MITCHEL, who was in the front part of the vessel, rushed to the assistance of the Captain with a hatchet, but the burglar suddenly turned and shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. Before the pilot and Captain could recover their presence of mind, the murderer had effected his escape. He is described as a short, thick-set man, with side whiskers.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Shortly after 12 o'clock on Friday night, Mr. FREDERICK J. WILSON, a veterinary surgeon, doing business at No. 145 Seventh-street, E. D., encountered a party of young men in South Fourth-street, while on his way home, with whom he had some difficulty, and expecting to scare them away by a display of fire-arms he drew a SMITH & WESSON revolver from his pocket and discharged one barrel at the party. The ball took effect in the left arm of one of them, a young man named LEVI ROBERTS, residing at No. 451 Second-avenue, New-York, but only inflicted a slight flesh wound. Officer GILDERSLEEVE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, came up at the report of the pistol and arrested WILSON, who was this morning committed by Justice DAILEY to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY WITH THE CITY OFFICIALS.—The city officials are making preparations to welcome their friends on New-Year's Day, and, should the weather prove fine, the callers will be quite numerous. Mayor WOOD and Mayor BOOTH will receive their friends from 10 to 1 o'clock, at the Mayor's office, City Hall. Chief-Engineer JOHN CUNNINGHAM will receive his friends at his office, City Hall, from 10 to 2 o'clock. J. OAKLEY NODYNE, the Street Commissioner, will receive his friends at his office, City Hall, Room No. 10, till 1 o'clock.

COMMITTAL OF A BURGLAR.—A young man named WILLIAM BUCHANAN was arraigned before Justice DAILEY on Saturday, on a charge of burglariously entering the premises of WILLIAM COFFEE, No. 196 Second-street, E. D., on the 27th inst., and stealing therefrom two tailors' sheers. The evidence against the prisoner appearing conclusive, he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE FIRST SLEIGHING.—The snow fell to the depth of about 4 inches in Jersey yesterday afternoon, and there being a good "bottom" the sleighing was quite fair, and toward evening quite a number of persons were out enjoying the sport, His Honor Mayor CLEVELAND being the first to lead off. Should there be no change in the weather the sleighing out of town will be excellent, especially on the Bergen Point Plank road. In anticipation of that event, the proprietors of the various public houses on that route were in town making preparation for the accommodation of sleighing parties, and the livery-stable keepers were besieged for gay turn-outs. In Newark, at 5 P. M. yesterday, the snow was 5 inches deep, and the sleighing, especially in Broad-street, was very fine, and that avenue presented a lively appearance, with the many gay turn-outs and the merry jingling bells.

THE HOBOKEN BOUNTY BROKERS' FRAUD.—Judge FIELD has denied the motion made to discharge JAMES HUGHES, one of the Hoboken bounty brokers, who was committed a short time since by United States Commissioner JACKSON for trial in default of $15,000 bail. The case was argued at Princeton by JAMES T. BRADY and WM. H. SHUPE for defendant, and A. L. KEASCEY, United States District Attorney, for the government. On Friday Mr. SHUPE applied to have the bail reduced, and offered to surrender all the parties, and give bail in $10,000 each to appear at the next term of court. This course will be taken, and will lead to a full investigation of the case at the coming term.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named THOMAS FORD was found dead on Friday evening, in the rear of the File shop, No. 57 Railroad-avenue, Newark. FORD was an Englishman, 69 years of age, and lived in the shop in which he worked, having no wife, children or relations. Dr. DODD, the County Physician, was notified, and took charge of the body. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—A young man named FRANK BASCOM was taken before United States Commissioner JACKSON, at Jersey City, yesterday, charged with having passed counterfeit United States fractional currency upon various parties in Hoboken. The evidence being conclusive, the prisoner was committed to jail to await trial.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.—In the trial of GEORGE DICKSON, at Elizabeth, the past week, charged with being an accomplice of GRADY, in the murder of FERGUS COLLINS, the jury on Friday night came in with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

ROBBERY ON A SCHOONER.—The schooner *Sarah Burns*, lying in the stream near Jersey City, on Friday night was boarded by thieves, who stole the long boat, valued at $125, and about $50 worth of hawser lines.

RAFFLE FOR A TEAM.—The well-known fast team, *Jersey Maid* and *Lady Emily* was raffled off at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, on Thursday night, for $1,000, and were won by CHAS. H. VOORHIS, of Jersey City.

EXECUTION OF THE NEGRO ELLSWORTH.—The execution of the negro, MORRIS ELLSWORTH, for killing his wife by shooting, last Summer, will take place at Newark on the 10th of January, the court having refused to commute his sentence.

Personal.

Major-Gen. Francis C. Barlow; Major-Gen. Pleasanton; L. Podestad, Secretary of Spanish Legation; Capt. Cook, steamer *Australasian*; C. B. Barclay, Philadelphia; are among the guests at the Brevoort House.

New-Year Calls.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: A special invitation is extended to the brave men who have assisted in preserving our glorious Union to make a New-Year call on

JOHN W. FARMER, No. 47 Ludlow-street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use. R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway

DIED.

BARNES.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, JAMES BARNES, late President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 147 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

BILYIEU.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, after a short illness, WHITFIELD, only son of Cornelius B. and Eliza C. Bilyieu, aged 13 years.

COLE.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 28, ELIZABETH W., relict of Roscow Cole, in the 80th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her grand-daughter, Mrs. Edward Morgan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 51 10th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

☞ Norfolk, Va., papers please copy.

CONLIN.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 30, after a lingering illness, SARAH JANE, youngest child of Edward B. and Mary J. Conlin, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 173 Rivington-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CUMMING.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, ROBERT L. CUMMING, second son of Robert L. and Marion H. Cumming, aged 7 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at 2 o'clock this day, from the residence of Mrs. Jno. Fraser, No. 363 West 34th-st., New-York.

CURTIS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 30, JOHN A. CURTIS, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 4 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock.

FERRELL.—At West Farms on Thursday, Dec. 28, after a short illness, WILLIAM FERRELL, in his 65th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Boston Road, at West Farms.

GILBERT.—In East Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 29, after a brief and severe illness, JESSE GILBERT, Esq., aged 58 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 110 Ryerson-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRAY.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, Dec. 30, MAGDALENA C. GRAY, wife of Wm. Farley Gray, and daughter of the late Henry Gahn, of New-York.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Monday, Jan. 1, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The boats will leave Pier No. 19 North River, at 12 o'clock.

HENNION.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, at the residence of her brother-in-law, S. W. Thompson, No. 134 Christopher-st., Mrs. CHARLOTTE HENNION, aged 32 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Banks-st. M. E. Chapel this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Marble Cemetery for interment.

HOLLISTER.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, MARY DE FOREST, youngest child of Thompson N. and M. Louisa Hollister.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 31 East 38th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 28, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 253 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 31st inst., at 12½ o'clock.

MOSES.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 30, OLIVE C., wife of John M. Moses, aged 50 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

MORAN.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 30, JESSIE V., infant daughter of Edward G. and Mary J. Moran.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's house, No. 119 East 12th-st.

MURRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 29, MARIA WALTON, wife of Robert Murray, Jr., aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, Clinton-av., near Gates-av.

MCCARTIE.—On Friday morning, Dec. 29, LIZZIE V., wife of Denis McCartie, aged 29 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 178 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.

SCOTT.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 30, of diphtheria, FREDERIC B., only child of Edward W. and Annie M. Scott, aged 21 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, No. 16 East 42d-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock.

STEWART.—On Friday, Dec. 29, at the residence of Geo. H. Irwin, Esq., while on a visit to the city, LISPENARD S. STEWART, of Riverside, Ulster County, N. Y., grandson of the late Alexander L. Stewart, in the 41st year of his age.

STRACHAN.—On Friday evening, Dec. 29, after a long and painful illness, ROBERT STRACHAN, in the 73d year of his age, native of St. David's, Scotland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 363 West 34th-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock.

SPIES.—On Friday evening, Dec. 29, THOMAS C. SPIES, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edwin Mead, No. 74 7th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLARD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, Mrs. LYDIA L. WILLARD, aged 70 years.

Remains taken to Connecticut for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIED LIFE.—Whom to Marry. When to Marry, and Whom Not to Marry, Likes and Dislikes; Adaptation; Right Age to Marry; Marrying Cousins; Jealousy, its Cause and Cure; Useful Hints to both Married and Single; with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1866. New volume begins now. Only $2 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES WILL FIND THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1866 most interesting. There are "SIGNS OF CHARACTER" in the talk, walk, voice, hair, eyes, ears, chin, nose, lips, teeth, hands, skin, band-writing, illustrated and explained. It is exactly adapted to the Social Circle, and all the members will enjoy it. Only 20 cents a number, or $2 a year.
Address FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

STEELE'S DUSTERS FOR PRESENTS. PARLOR DUSTERS, PIANO DUSTERS, CARRIAGE DUSTERS, PICTURE DUSTERS, FURNITURE DUSTERS, CORNICE DUSTERS, LIBRARY DUSTERS, COUNTER DUSTERS. OVER 300 VARIETIES OF FEATHER DUSTERS FOR STORES, HOTELS AND DWELLINGS, AT LOWEST PRICES. STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

"A TIP-TOP" NUMBER.—THE PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER, PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, now ready, 20c. For the year, only $2. Contains "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them," Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, with Portraits of the Good and Bad, Love, Courtship and Marriage, Training of Children, Choice of Pursuits. Should be read by every family.

"LOTS OF GOOD THINGS."—SEE THE Pictorial double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January. Love, Courtship and Marriage; Choice of Pursuits; A Good Memory, with the moral, intellectual and social nature unfolded. Also, "How to Read Character." Only 20 cents, or $2 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

S. A. HOLMES' PHOTO ART SALOON is now among the novelties of the world at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, No. 539 Broadway.

HOLMES' ART SALOON OF VIEWS and portraits will exhibit and take pictures on New Year's day at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, No. 539 Broadway.

HOLMES, THE WELL-KNOWN PICTURE-MAKER, will open his folio of art novelties and take pictures of the people, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, New Year's.

S. A. HOLMES, THE ORIGINAL PICTURE-MAKER to his highness the sovereign people is now among the live men at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD—Open on New Year's Day. 167,452 Annuals, children's books, &c., selling at half retail price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau below Beekman-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOST APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

That sumptuous and beautiful volume,

THE TRIBUTE BOOK.

Price $20.

DERBY & MILLER, Publishers, No. 5 Spruce-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CANNON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, now situated at the corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts. The following services will be observed during the day: Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; at 10½ a discourse by the pastor, Rev. E. K. FULLER, on *Worldly Amusements;* and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a sermon by Rev. E. B. EDDY, after which the Ordinance of Baptism will be administered, followed by a watch-meeting of prayer and conference until the New-Year shall have been welcomed in. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FIRST PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY J. FOX, of the 7th-av. M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A.M. TO-DAY. Watch-night services from 9 P.M. to 12 o'clock. Sunday school at 9½ A.M. and 2 P.M.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH (Swedenborgian.)—Lecture THIS EVENING, by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st. near Court. Subject—*How the Bible was Written.*" At 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Regular morning service at the same place at 11.

THE REV. DR. MORGAN, OF ST. THOMAS CHURCH, will receive his parishioners and friends on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, at the house of HENRY COGGILL, Esq., No. 174 5th-av., between the hours of 11 and 5.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Gain of a Year.*

CHRISTAIN CHURCH 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services LORDSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. A. A. GILBERT of Syracuse, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Missionary Association of Sunday-school No. 38, connected with Dr. Dowling's Church, Downing-st., corner of Bedford, will take place TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, Dec. 31. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. K. FULLER, of the Madison-st. Baptist Church; TRUMAN BACKUS, Esq., and Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor of the church. Singing by the children. A collection will be taken in aid of the Association. Seats free on this occasion. Exercises will commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath-school of the South Dutch Church, will be celebrated in the church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE, Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., and the Pastor, Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D. Appropriate pieces of music, original and selected, will be sung by the school. No collection will be taken. The friends of the Sabbath-school cause are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS AT THE "TEMPLE OF TRUTH," No. 814 Broadway, SUNDAYS. Spiritual Divine Service at 10½ A. M. The great Discussion continued at 3. A lecture and powerful test at 7½ P. M. The EDDY family, and ANNIE LORD CHAMBERLIN, the greatest test mediums in the world, will be at the "Temple" WEDNESDAY next, and give grand seances at 3 and 8 P. M. The public are invited.

DEDICATION OF THE GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.—This new German church, on 40th-st., near 8th-av., will be dedicated to the service of God on SUNDAY, Dec. 31. Bishop JANES will preach in the morning, and conduct the dedicatory service. Rev. T. F. HILDRETH will preach at 3 P. M., and Rev. W. H. DE PUY, of the Genesee Conference, at 7 P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor.—Watch-meeting will be held SUNDAY EVENING; two sermons may be expected. Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, will deliver a lecture in this church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the church. Subject—*Great Men.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be preached by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7 o'clock, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 35th-st. A collection will be made for the benefit of the institution.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers class at 12 noon. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—The original mission, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen will make short addresses to the school. Visitors are always delighted to hear these children sing.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-street, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the Evening—*The Rising Liberal Christian Church of America.*

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, PASTOR of the Elm-place Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse on the *Jubilee of the Last Year*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock as usual. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2¼ P. M.

BIBLE AND TEMPERANCE.—THE FIRST of a series of sermons in connection with the National Temperance Society, will be preached SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. The public are invited.

REV. DR DIX, BY REQUEST OF THE Ex-Committee of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, will repeat his sermon in behalf of St. Barnabas House, in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. A collection will be made.

CHRIST CHURCH—5TH-AV., CORNER OF 35th-st. Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., will preach in this church SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and a collection will be made in behalf of the new Free Episcopal Chapel on 3d-av., corner of 76th-st. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, at 10½ A. M. Union meeting at the same place at 2 P. M. of all the churches of Second Advent believers in the city and vicinity.

THE THIRD OF THE SERIES OF monthly sermons before the Young Men's Church Association, Yorkville, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, 31st inst., by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., at the Church of the Redeemer, East 85th-st., near 2d-av. Service at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av. and 11th-st.—Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, D. D., late of Pittsburgh, having accepted the call of this Church to become its pastor, will enter upon his duties on SUNDAY next, the 31st inst. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be a special service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock. Rev. D. MONTGOMERY will preach this anniversary sermon of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Memorial sermon of the year in the morning. Evening, *The Judgment.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching corner Catharine and Madison sts., 31st inst., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M. All seats free.

OUR COUNTRY—ITS EVENTS, QUESTIONS AND DUTIES IN 1865.—A sermon on this subject will be preached in the South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., on SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. Dr. SPEAR, the Pastor. The service begins at 10½ A. M.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. A. CLEGHORN has accepted the call of the North Baptist Church to become its Pastor, and will commence his labors on SABBATH, Dec. 31. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

UNION MEETING OF ADVENTISTS will be held at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 2 P. M. on SUNDAY. In the evening the meeting will be continued at the Chapel, No. 108 West 24th-st., commencing at 8 o'clock, and continuing till the year expires.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Free lecture at the Rooms at 8 o'clock WEDNESDAY EVENING next, by Rev. E. W. SYLE. Subject—*The Recent Rebellion in China.* The public are invited.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Old and the New Year.* Baptizing in the evening.

REV. E. G. BROOKS GIVES THE SERMON on *The Death of Slavery*, postponed last Sabbath, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock, if the day is not stormy. Morning service at 10½. All are invited.

SUNDAY DISCUSSIONS AT METROPOLITAN HALL, No. 95 6th-av., at 2 P. M. The Cosmopolitan School at 3. Religious discussion at 7½. Subject: *The Influence of the Bible upon Civilization and Progress.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning: *The Desolations God has Made.* For the evening: *An Old Year's Sermon.*

MADISON-AVENUE.—THE THIRD IN THE series of Sunday evening sermons on *The Church*, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. ARNOLD, of Madison University. Subject—*Infant Baptism.*

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Anniversary of the Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Watch night services commence at 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. KIDDER. Seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, LEXINGTON-av., corner of 47th-st.—Hours of service—8 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., litany; 11 A. M., holy communion; 4 P. M., evening prayer; (choral;) 7½ P. M., special evening service.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS BY REV. Dr. GALLAUDET, in the Eight District-room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Service and sermon in the morning at 10½ A. M. Jews and Gentiles are cordially invited to attend.

REV. C. C. GOSS WILL PREACH IN the First F. W. Baptist Church, 17th-st., on next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Discourses appropriate for the last Sabbath of the year. Sabbath-school children meeting at 2 P. M.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN SPEAKS FOR the First Society of Spiritualists, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Present Phase of Spiritualism;* 7½ o'clock—*The New Theory.* Admission 20 cents; 3 o'clock conference free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. W. T. TRACY will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. S. A. DEALY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL HANSON COX, D. D. LL.D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL's,) between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—*Sermons Appropriate to the New-Year.*

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, NO. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. Singing by a choir of 300 children.

THE GREAT CONSUMMATION.—THE pastor of Mount Zion Church will preach on the prophecies relating to the above theme on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—THIRD-av., between 76th and 77th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st. Rt. Rev. Bishop BEDELL will preach at the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 31st inst., at 3½ o'clock.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., WILL preach in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 31, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Great National Events of the Past Year.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST.—ON SUNDAY Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes.

BISHOP BEDEL, OF OHIO, WILL preach in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the evening at 7½.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH—Corner 52d-st. Special religious services throughout the day, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. PALMER, at 10½ A. M. Love-feast at 3½ P. M., and watch-night at 8 P. M.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching at 10½ MORNING and 7½ EVENING by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, Pastor. Strangers invited.

REV. LYMAN ABBOT WILL PREACH in the Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ in the EVENING.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH IN 33D-ST.—Rev. L. O. GRENETT, of New-Jersey, will preach on SUNDAY. 31st inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 30, 1865.

7,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.	125	300	Cumb. Coal Pr.....	45
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68...R.	120	190	West. U. Teleg'h...	51
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	103⅞	100	Lehigh & S. Coal..	7¾
1,000	do..........	104	300	Ashburton C.......	15
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108¼	40	N. Y. Central.....	97
10,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'62	105⅜	100	do..............	96½
5,000	do..........	105	100	do.........b15	96⅝
16,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102¼	100	do..........c	96⅝
3,000	do..........	102	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....	106
10,000	U. S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	101⅞	200	do..............	105⅞
106,000	do..........	102	500	do..........b30	106
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Cou.	98½	1700	Erie Railroad....c	97
1,000	do...indorsed	95½	600	do..........c	96⅞
16,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93⅝	200	do..............	96¾
500	do..........	93¾	100	do..........s30	94
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser........	96⅞	10	do..............	96
10,000	do..2d Ser ...	98⅝	300	Reading R........	106¾
2,000	do..3d Series.	98⅝	420	do..........c	106½
3,650	do..........	98⅜	100	do..........b30	106⅝
10,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue......	98⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R......	108¼
10,000	N. Car. 6s	86	100	do..........s30	107¾
4,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue........	80	100	do..........s60	107¼
3,000	Missouri 6s......	78½	1300	Mich. S. & N. I...	74⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	89	200	Cleve. & Pitts.......	83⅝
5,000	N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty Loan........	98¾	3000	do..............	83⅞
5,000	Q. & M. Cer.....	28⅝	1500	do..............	84
3,000	Erie 4th M......	97¼	4000	do..............	84⅛
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102	200	do..........b30	84⅛
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. New Loan......	112	400	do..........c	84¼
1,000	C.,Bur.& Q.8s,1st	114	500	do..........b30	84¼
1,000	Ch.&N.W.C.C.7s.	80	600	Chic. & N. W......	36
1,000	Clev.&Tol.S.F.B.	99	300	do..........c	35⅞
1,000	Cleve. &Pitts.4th	77	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr.....	61⅞
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs......	106	500	Cleve. & Tol........	113
10	Bank of Commerce.	110	1000	do..............	112½
5	Fourth Nat. Bank..	101	800	Chi. & R. I.........	108½
20	Manhattan Bank .	132	100	do..........b10	108½
120	Cen. National B'k..	108	200	do..............	108⅝
300	Canton Co..........	45¾	100	do..........b10	108¾
100	do	45⅞	800	do..............	108¾
114	Del. & Hud. Canal.	145	100	Mil. & P. du C.....	96
			114	Morris & Essex....	99
			40	do..............	99½
			200	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr..	29
			190	do..............	30

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.........c	45½	100	P., F. W. & C......c	105⅞
100	Cumb. Coal Pr..b30	45½	100	do..........b3	105⅞
100	Mar. Mining Co.b3	14⅞	100	M. S. & N. I.......c	74½
100	N. Y. Central....c	96⅜	100	do..............	74⅜
100	do..............	96⅜	100	do..........b10	74⅝
200	Erie Railroad.....c	97	100	do..........s10	74½
500	do..........c	96⅞	100	do..........c	74⅝
100	do.........bnw	96⅞	100	do..........b5	74⅜
100	do..........b3	97	1200	Cleve. & Pitts....	83½
200	Reading R.......c	106⅝	200	do..........s5	83½
200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	113	300	do..........c	83⅜
200	Chic. & R. I.......c	108½	200	do..............	83⅜
100	do........b15	108½	400	do..........s3	83⅜
200	do..............	108½	200	do..............	83¾
100	Chi. & N. W. P.....	61⅞	200	do..........b3	83¾

SATURDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The Old Year goes out on a very easy market for Money, the rate to the Brokers being 6 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange also closes with an improved feeling, particularly on Government Securities and Erie Railway Shares. Most of the other New-York and Western Roads sympathized with the latter. At 3 o'clock P. M. the quotations were as follows, as compared with Friday afternoon. Gold left off 144⅛@144¼, and the speculation weak.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s......	93¾	93¾	Northwest........	35⅝	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s.......	105⅛	105⅛	N. West Pref......	61⅝	61⅝
U. S. 7-30s.......	98⅝	98⅜	Rock Island......	108½	108⅛
N. Y. Central.....	96⅜	96⅜	Fort Wayne......	106	*104
Erie..............	96⅝	97⅛	Cumb'land Coal..	44½	45
Hudson...........	108⅝	108⅝	Quicksilver......	44⅛	44⅝
Reading..........	106⅝	106⅜	Mariposa.........	14⅝	14⅝
Mich. Southern..	74⅝	75	Canton...........	45⅜	45⅞
Illinois Central..	133	133	Ohio Certificates	28⅜	28⅝
Pittsburgh.......	83⅝	84⅛	American Gold..	145⅛	144⅞
Prairie du Chien	95	96	Bills on London.	109⅛	109⅛

* Ex-Div.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares. The Fourth National half-yearly Dividend is five ₱ cent., the Dividend periods being changed from March and September to January and July.

Merchants'..........	110	Hanover............	104
Mechanics'..........	110	Irving..............	105
Tradesmen's........	130	Metropolitan.......	120½
Merchants' Exch'ge.	102	Corn Exchange.....	112
Leather Manufact's..	175	Continental........	98
State of New-York....	103	St. Nicholas........	100
Commerce...........	109½	Commonwealth.....	104
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n..	100	Importers' & Traders'	95
Broadway...........	240	N. Y. Nat'al Ex. B'k..	121
Ocean...............	90	Central National.....	107
American Exchange.	109	Fourth National.....	101¼
Pacific..............	160	Ninth National......	101
Chatham............	130		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	93¼	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n....	90	Lack. & West'n Bonds.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......	102½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.....	102
Erie 1st M., '68.........	99½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83...	98	Gal. & Chic. Ext.......	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	97	Gal. & Chic. 2d M......	95
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69...	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	99
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M '75....	94	N. J. Central 1st M.....	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67...	95	N. J. Central 2d M......	102
Harlem 1st mort.. '69-72.	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103
Harlem 3ds, '68.........	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d..	96½
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8s, '82.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	87¼
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	94	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	77
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875....	105	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	48
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	90	Pen. R. R. Bonds.......	71
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	79	Marietta & Cin., 1st M..	84
Chi. & N. W. Int B......	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort..	96
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B......	77		

The Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-street, has declared a dividend at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum, on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 ₱ cent. on larger sums, free of tax, payable after Jan. 20.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

January Term, 1866—First Hundred Cases.

The following are the first hundred cases in the Court of Appeals for the January term:

PREFERRED CALENDAR.

1. Robert McKee *vs.* The People, &c.
2. Peter La Beau *vs.* The People, &c.
3. John Williams and another *vs.* The People, &c.
4. Eugene Hollingwood *vs.* The People, &c.
5. James H. Thomas, *alias* John H. Viele *vs.* The People, &c.
6. The People, &c., *vs.* Roger Lamb.
7. Lewis F. Allen *vs.* The Commissioners of the Land Office and others.
8. The People of the State of New-York *vs.* The Waterford and Stillwater Turnpike Company.
9. The People of the State of New-York *vs.* Alden Vilas and others.
10. The People of the State of New-York *vs.* James D. Ames, Sheriff, &c.
11. The will of Oliver Selridge, deceased, on the application of Ann Maria Clapp *vs.* Eliza Fullerton.
12. Maria E. Emmons *vs.* The American Mineral Company.
13. Manning *vs.* Joseph Yarrington and others.
14. John M. Picket *vs.* Clare Leonard.
15. Harriet Hall *vs.* The Western Transportation Company.
16. Magdalen Hardie *vs.* William Cochran.
17. Daniel H. Fitzhugh and others *vs.* William H. Sacket.
18. Thomas S. Beals *vs.* The Home Insurance Company.
19. Drusilla Burt *vs.* John Dutcher.
20. George G. Freer and others *vs.* Abraham Stotenbur.
21. Ithamer P. Smith and others *vs.* Martha Bowen and others.
22. Elizabeth McDonald *vs.* The Western Railroad Corporation.
23. Merrill Coburn *vs.* Washington Wheelock.
24. Sarah L. Cooke *vs.* Samuel L. Meeker and another.
25. Hannah Rundle *vs.* Geo. S. Allison and another.
26. Samuel J. Hunt *vs.* Catherine A. Connor.
27. Marmaduke Wood *vs.* Pardon S. Brown.
28. John McNaughton *vs.* Malcolm G. McNaughton and others.
29. William F. Nisbet *vs.* Jacob K. Lockman and others.
30. John C. Smith *vs.* Chauncey Rowley.
31. Henry Van Dyke *vs.* John N. D. Emmons.
32. William S. Gilchrist and others *vs.* Silas Comfort.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

33. Timothy H. Furniss *vs.* John Furguson; Timothy H. Furniss *vs.* John Furguson.
34. Patrick Gibney *vs.* John M. Marchay.
35. Frederick W. McCondray and others *vs.* Thomas Wardle and another.
36. Cornelius L. Russell *vs.* Willis S. Sprague.
37. Nathaniel L. McCready and others *vs.* Albert R. Bass and another.
38. Peter M. McLaren *vs.* Martin McMartin and another.
39. Geo. Wetherhead *vs.* Elijah B. Allen and others.
40. Oliver Bascom and others *vs.* Lewis E. Smith.
41. Freeman Clarke *vs.* The City of Rochester.
42. Sophronia Gage *vs.* John Dauchy and another.
43. Frederick A. Peterson *vs.* Edmund G. Rawson.
44. James E. Southworth and others *vs.* Thomas J. Paine and another.
45. Sylvanus Merritt *vs.* Isaac Carpenter and another.
46. Millen R. Robinson *vs.* Calvin T. Chamberlain.
47. Charles Kelsey *vs.* Wm. L. Rowan.
48. Henry Millard *vs.* Edward Brown.
49. William Harris *vs.* Isaac Rathbone.
50. William Van Marter and others *vs.* Hiram G. Hotchkiss and another.
51. Wm. Van Marter *vs.* Hiram G. Hotchkiss.
52. William Van Marter and another *vs.* Hiram G. Hotchkiss.
53. William Van Marter and another *vs.* Hiram G. Hotchkiss and others.
54. Johnson Little *vs.* Alfred Denn.
55. Theophilus Humphrey *vs.* Wm. H. Stark.
56. Fanny Bradner *vs.* James Faulkner.
57. Richmondville Union Seminary *vs.* James McDonald, Jr.
58. Abel T. Edgerton *vs.* John McNamee, impleaded, &c.
59. Peter N. King and others *vs.* Dennis Harris and others.
60. Daniel W. Stockwell and another *vs.* Owen D. Phelps.
61. Isaac L. Wells *vs.* Edmund Miller.
62. Bartolome Blanco *vs.* Theodore C. Foote and others.
63. Michael Ryan and another *vs.* John L. Dox.
64. Alex. McAndrew and another *vs.* John Radley, Jr.
65. Benjamin F. Buck *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff, &c.
66. Andrew Burhyte *vs.* Alfred Vose and another.
67. Daniel B. Marsh and others *vs.* Philomeda B. Benson and another.
68. Amedee Bois Aubin and others *vs.* Laurin H. Reed.
69. De Courval and wife *vs.* Ray.
70. Thomas S. Bentley *vs.* Norman Smith.
71. Eliza A. Vrooman *vs.* Eliphalet King.
72. Israel Elias and another *vs.* Benjamin Farley.
73. Mable Reynolds *vs.* Schuyler Reynolds.
74. David Pixley *vs.* Amos B. Clark and others.
75. Moses Merrick and others *vs.* Leonard W. Brainard and others.
76. Daniel T. Young *vs.* Balthazar DeBenoit Stahelin.
77. Oscar Rose *vs.* Daniel Black.
78. The People ex rel. Abraham Lefever *vs.* Supervisors of Ulster County.
79. John A. Clausman *vs.* Isaac H. Merkel.
80. William Robb *vs.* Robert Graham.
81. Priscilla Brown *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company.
82. Edward A. Lambert *vs.* George Remsen.
83. Owen Churchman *vs.* William Lewis, Jr.
84. Bridgeport Fire and Marine Insurance Company *vs.* Thomas Wilson et al.
85. Thomas Bedell, Jr., *vs.* George W. Chase.
86. Robert E. Curtis and Charles E. Richards *vs.* George Marshal.
87. William P. Hight *vs.* Katharine T. Sackett.
88. Moses G. Lamoraux *vs.* Michael O'Rourk and another.
89. Henry Robertson et al. *vs.* Isaac Knapp and Alfred Westcott.
90. Lawrence Clark *vs.* The Union Ferry Company, Brooklyn.
91. Obadiah S. Boyden *vs.* Warren F. Shattuck.
92. Robert Higgins and another *vs.* George Moore.
93. Zera Bradley *vs.* The Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad Company.
94. Robert H. Edwards *vs.* John De Lamater and another.
95. Sandford Gardner *vs.* Hiram Barden.
96. Charles H. Green *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company.
97. Samuel H. Clapp *vs.* John H. Mott.
98. Henry Frost *vs.* John H. Mott.
99. James W. Savage *vs.* George Murphey and others.
100. The Bank of Beloit *vs.* George W. Beale and another.

THE MARTIN HABEAS CORPUS.

Important Opinion of the Supreme Court—The Prisoner Ordered from the Custody of Gen. Hooker to the Tombs—His Re-arrest by Order of the United States Court.

SUPREME COURT—DEC. 30.

Before Justice Leonard.

This case was disposed of yesterday, so far as the State courts are concerned, by Justice Leonard, of the Supreme Court, who decided that the prisoner must be taken from Fort Lafayette, and from the custody of Gen. Hooker, and sent to the Tombs for trial by the civil courts of the State.

In deciding the case the learned Justice delivered the following opinion, in which he has given the reasons for the course he has taken:

OPINION.

In the matter of the habeas corpus of Robert Martin.—The applicant is held as a prisoner by Major-Gen. Hooker, who commands this military department, under certain orders issued from the War Office at Washington, by the authority of the President. The orders for the detention of the prisoner show no cause for the arrest, but the return of Gen. Hooker, on oath, states that he is charged with the offence of arson in the night time, in the city of New-York, in November, 1864, and also with being at that time within the Federal lines as a spy, he being at that time an officer in the Confederate Army, but disguising his rank and character in the dress of a citizen.

The question is, whether the prisoner is held by lawful authority. We look in vain for the authority in the face of the process, where in civil cases it ought to be fully disclosed. Indeed there is no process at all by which he is retained. It is simply an order in the briefest terms, directing Robert Martin to be transferred to General Hooker for trial. If the offences exist, and are of a purely military character, I do not question the sufficiency of these orders under the code by which the arrest was made and under which the military authorities propose to hold the prisoner for trial. The forms of proceeding for the arrest and trial of military offenders are not governed by the same rules for the protection of the rights and liberty of the person, as are required in civil tribunals. The former is adopted from the necessity of the circumstances existing often in camp—nearly always requiring summary action and the exercise of large discretion. The most direct language to express the intention of the officer, authorized by the usages of war among civilized nations to direct such momentous power, must be considered sufficient and not subject to criticism by civil jurists. The offence of arson is one well known in the statutory law of every State as well as at common law, but the offence of being a spy is not known to the civil or statute law, and is one of a purely military character, cognizable only in time of war, and before a tribunal having its life, existence and authority created, continued and defined by purely military power.

I do not question that the crime of arson, even when committed in places remote from military power, camps, forts, arsenals, or other places directly connected with military operations, as in the case of the prisoner, may be a military offence, and as such cognizable in time of war, before a military court, by the usage and law of nations. The protection of the government, and of its individual members, makes war, armies, and a submission to military rule in the community, a necessity. When the necessity arises, a military power is paramount and the laws are silent. But war is an anomalous condition. When peace is restored, or the necessity for military rule has terminated, the supremacy of the law is restored.

During the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, it was deemed necessary by the military power to suspend the operations of the laws in the loyal States, only so far as the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was concerned. This measure was considered necessary in the exercise of the war power for the public safety, and was for the most part cheerfully submitted to by the people engaged in the avocations of civil life, far removed from the active operations of armies in the field—abiding with confidence the restoration of their civil rights, reasonably abridged only during the national peril. Now peace has returned. The President has recalled, by his proclamation, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The restoration of this writ was a public acknowledgment by the military as well as the civil chief of the United States, that peace is reëstablished, and that the civil authorities in the loyal States are required to resume the exercise of the duties and functions that pertain to the conditions of peace.

The military law and rule has now become as before the war, subordinate to the civil. The necessity for the sudden arrest, the instant visitation of vengeance, or the punishment of offences known and regulated by statutory law, by the swift and hasty trial before a court-martial, or "military commission," has ceased within the limits of the loyal States. I do not now refer to that large class of offences arising under the constitutional provision authorizing Congress "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," and "cases arising in the land and naval forces," such as mutiny, desertion, &c. These offences constitute an exception to the provision that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury."

This allusion will suffice as an answer to the application of the authority of Martin *vs.* Mott—12 Wheaton, p. 19—so much relied on by the counsel for the respondent as controlling in the present matter. Time is wanting to review fully the legal authorities that have been cited by the learned counsel for either party, who have so ably aided me in arriving at my conclusion.

As an illustration of the exclusive jurisdiction of courts martial in cases arising within the land and naval forces of the United States, in time of peace, it is only necessary to refer to the extraordinary case of the United States *vs.* McKenzie, (N. Y. *Legal Observer*, p. 371,) where it was held that the civil tribunals had no jurisdiction in the case of Capt. McKenzie, then on trial in the harbor of New-York before a naval court-martial, on a charge of murder on the high seas, on board the United States sloop-of-war *Somers*, by hanging three of the crew for mutiny. And as a further illustration that the military are subordinate to the law, before a civil court, we can refer to the case of Wilson *vs.* McKenzie, (1 Hill, p. 95,) where trespass was maintained in the State courts against a naval officer for illegally assaulting and imprisoning one of his subordinates, though the act was done on the high seas under the color of naval discipline. The case is very instructive; but I cannot now attempt anything more than a reference. I have no doubt but that the act of Congress withdrew the cognizance of crimes in the service from courts of civil jurisdiction, and placed them in that of courts-martial. The act of Congress creating "military commissions" seems to be a regulation of military tribunals by statute, and imposing a new name for courts-martial, and defining certain offences, some of which were not previously regarded as military offences. The act was designed for a time of war and great national peril. It cannot be supposed that Congress designed that "military commissions" should supersede the civil tribunals in a time of peace. It required the suspension of the *habeas corpus* to require that such a commission to try any offence in the midst of the loyal States, where it was cognizable in the civil courts. Nothing less could have relieved the State courts from the performance of the duty imposed by law and statute, of taking cognizance of all offenders against the laws of the loyal States, and bringing them to trial in the State courts, to the exclusion of every military tribunal, whether called a court-martial or "military commission."

In respect to the crime of arson, mentioned in the return of the distinguished General, who is here the respondent, its location and description brings it exactly within the definition of that offence in the first degree contained in the Statutes of the State of New-York. The offence was committed in this city, within the jurisdiction of the criminal courts of the State and County of New-York. It is the duty of every Judge of the Supreme Court, and of every magistrate before whom a writ of *habeas corpus* can by law be made returnable, to take cognizance of such a crime when presented on proper proof, and commit the alleged offender to be proceeded against by law in the courts of this State.

I can see no reason why the prisoner should not be tried for the offence with which he is charged if the evidence is sufficient to make it the duty of a Grand Jury to find an indictment against him. Arson is not a crime for which the prisoner can be tried by a military court or commission, without a disregard of the provisions of the Constitutions of both the State and General Government, securing a trial by jury. If the writ of *habeas corpus* were now suspended, the judiciary of this State might be powerless to prevent such an infraction of the Constitution; but the President has deemed it now proper to withdraw the restraint upon the power of the courts to issue that writ, and to restore to the community in which we live the full blessings of peace and the protection of the law.

The other charge alleged against the prisoner at this present time falls into insignificance when contrasted with the horrible crime of attempting, with other confederates, to destroy the City of New-York by fire in the night time, without regard to the inevitable destruction of human life among the tens of thousands of non-combatants—including youth and old age—who were exposed to the merciless vengeance of this supposed fiend.

It appears that the prisoner was not taken in the act of committing the offence charged against him of being a spy. He had returned within the lines of the Confederate forces, or had otherwise escaped, so that he was not arrested till after the rebel armies had surrendered, been disbanded and sent to their homes, with the promise that they should not be further disturbed if they remained there and engaged in peaceful pursuits. The offence of being a spy is cognizable exclusively by military tribunals, under the law of nations. Perhaps it required an act of the supreme law-making power of the government to fix the offence and its penalty upon a person owing allegiance to the United States, although engaged in rebellion and in arms against the lawful authorities. But the Congress has not so extended the liability to punishment against the spy as to increase the time for its infliction beyond the period recognized by the laws of war among civilized nations. What particular act the prisoner committed, indicating that he was lurking or acting as a spy, except the fact that he was seen in a citizen's garb while holding an office in the armies of the rebellion, and attempting, with others, to set the City of New-York on fire, is not specified.

I know of no case in modern history or in the reports of cases decided in the courts, where any person has been held or tried as a spy, who was not taken before he had returned from the territory held by his enemy, or who was not brought to trial and punishment during the existence of the war. The lives of all rebels are forfeited when taken in an act of war or insurrection, and history affords innumerable examples of punishment by death being inflicted after armed resistance had been suppressed. Their pardon is an act of clemency by the rightful authority whenever the supremacy of the laws has been restored, without conditions having been obtained by those in rebellion.

It needs not any additional charge of having lurked or acted as a spy to exact the life of an offender under these circumstances. The restoration of peace absolves all offences by the public enemy committed during the existence of the war, so far, at least, as the acts committed are sanctioned by the laws of war, except in the case of rebellion, in which case the crime of treason still remains, and may be punished.

I am unable to perceive how the prisoner can now be lawfully arraigned before a military tribunal for the offence of being a spy. There is no constitutional power to pass any law authorizing such a trial, conviction or punishment as that contemplated in the case of the prisoner, especially within the borders of a loyal State. If he were charged with treason, neither the military commission or a court-martial could lawfully entertain the charge. The crime of treason, or of being a spy, is not one of those within the constitutional provision for passing laws regulating the army and navy.

The affidavit of Gen. Hooker, although founded on information and belief, is sufficient ground for holding the prisoner under the custody of the civil authorities of the State until the evidence in the possession of the General Government, or the military officers, can be produced before a Grand Jury or a committing magistrate.

I shall direct the prisoner to be discharged from the custody of the respondent, Gen. Hooker, and that he be committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison.

Counsel for the prisoner, Mr. J. Laroque; for the respondent, Mr. S. G. Courtney.

Immediately after the rendering of this decision, Mr. Courtney, in behalf of the government, said there was no necessity for the court to make a formal order for the prisoner to be committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison. They were there armed with a warrant for the rearrest of Martin, which warrant had been duly issued by the United States authorities, and the Marshal was there in court for the purpose of doing his duty. He would now proceed to take Martin into custody, for the purpose of holding him for trial in the Federal Court. This being the state of affairs, the prisoner in the custody of the Marshall left the court-room.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

KEEPING CHRISTMAS.

Julian Chestnut, a stout elderly laboring man, was charged with stabbing Mary Bensell. Witness said: "The prisoner came several times to my door during the last two weeks; my husband had been sick fourteen weeks, and prisoner made a daily call at the door and asked if he was well enough yet to come out and fight him; when Christmas came he met me, and he says, 'A merry Christmas to you, although I've got your husband to lick yet;' Mrs. Chestnut then came out and coaxed me over to her door, then hit me; we got a hold of one another, and I was getting the best of her when Julian came up and stabbed me on the shoulder with a big knife." A witness was called for the defence, who proved that one side was as bad as the other; that no stabbing took place, and that both complainant and defendant should have been compelled to find bail to keep the peace. The accused was acquitted.

A COSTLY VISIT.

Edward and Catharine Delahanty, husband and wife, reside at No. 133 Cherry-street—or at least they should reside there; but they don't. Mrs. Delahanty lives there, and Mr. Delahanty undertook to call upon his wife, but she did not want him or his money, and when he went into the house she ordered him out, and he said he would not go till he got ready. He was told he had no business there. He said he thought he had, and wouldn't go till it suited him. Time was not given him to get ready. He was put out of the house; and when put out, he burst the door in and broke the glass in the window. Complainant said she had received no support from her husband in eight months, and did not mean to live with him and support him. He was found guilty, and fined $50.

YOUNG TIPPLERS AND THIEVES.

Cornelius McCarty, aged 14, and Jeremiah Evans, aged 13, were charged with the larceny of a shawl, the property of Robert P. Johnson, No. 349 Canal-street. The shawl was hanging at the door of the store, and was pulled down by one of a gang of five boys. McCarty put the shawl under his coat, and the crowd of boys went to No. 79 Laurens-street, where all had a glass of bourbon. One of the witnesses, who was in the bar-room, thought they were not exactly right, as he had never seen so many youngsters together indulging in a ten-cent drink. In consequence of their age, the youngest being about ten, he watched them closely, when he heard one of the boys say, "Sling it," and another said "Hush." Before leaving the saloon, McCarty threw the shawl behind the ice-box. The boys then went out, and one of Mr. Johnson's salesman came in as they were going out, and picked up the shawl. The identity of the prisoners was questioned when Henry Sarse, the bar-keeper, a boy about 14 years of age, fully identified the accused. They were convicted and sent to the House of Refuge.

A WAGON THIEF.

Jeremiah Kelly, aged 20, described by the police as a very hard character, was charged with stealing a tub of butter. Frederick C. Rhodes, the complainant, said two tubs of butter were taken out of his wagon as he was riding through Canal-street. He next saw one of the tubs in possession of the police.

Officer Charles P. Jarboe said that, going along the street on Tuesday—a very foggy day—he found the prisoner sitting on something on the sidewalk. He was asked what he was sitting on, when he said nothing. He was told to get up, and it was found to be a tub of butter. He was asked to whom it belonged, and he couldn't tell. The officer thereupon took him in custody and found the owner of the property. The prisoner's father, who has been butler for Presidents Van Buren, Pierce and Buchanan, came up to testify to his son's good character, but when closely questioned he admitted that he had sent his son to sea to save him, and that he had been home four months doing nothing. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

HELPED TO CONVICT HIMSELF.

John Murphy, a well-known professional pickpocket, on being charged with an attempt at larceny, undertook to plead his own case and helped to convict himself. Isaac Dredger, the complainant, said that he was standing by the Post-office on the 27th inst., when he felt a tug at his vest. Looking down he saw his chain unhooked and the prisoner have hold of it, and was about to pull out his watch. The prisoner then, by permission of the court, cross-examined the witness.

Prisoner—Was the watch out of your pocket?

Witness—No; but you had the chain in your hand, and it was unhooked.

Prisoner—No, Sir; look at me; you say your watch was in the pocket it is in now, the left hand pocket; on which side of you did I stand?

Witness—Right in front of me; you crossed your right hand so over my breast and put your left hand under your arm; and when I asked you what you were doing you said "Shut up or I'll knock you down."

Prisoner—That'll do, I didn't ask you that.

Court—The witness gave a very clear statement. Sentence, Penitentiary six months.

A Seminary Convicted of Poisoning.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—DEC. 29.

Before Judge Shipman.

Michael G. Seminary, the colored cook on board the ship *Edward Hyman* who was indicted for an attempt to poison one of the crew named Brown, was convicted of the offence. The testimony was substantially the same as that given on the preliminary examination before the United States Commissioner. It showed that the accused and Brown had had some words, and that soon after receiving a cup of coffee from the cook, Brown was taken violently sick with symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. The coffee was preserved, and on being analyzed after the arrival of the ship in port, was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic.

It appeared that the cook was taken sick at about the same time as Brown with similar symptoms. He was not put in irons and did not run away from the ship on her arrival as he might have done. It was urged on his behalf that these facts were not consistent with the cook's being the poisoner, as he would hardly have poisoned himself. But the jury concluded that the evidence pointed too strongly to him as the guilty party, and found a verdict of guilty.

The Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned for the term of three years.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. Campbell.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

John Browning was tried for having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit money, with intent to pass it. The fact of his having it was not disputed, but the prisoner gave some evidence that he found it in the street, and threw sufficient doubt upon his intent to pass it, to induce them to find him not guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney; for defence, Mr. Waite.

SENTENCES—DEC. 30.

William S. McGoun and John S. Kelly, who pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery of a muster-roll, on which a claim was made against the government, were this morning sentenced to be imprisoned, the former for a year and six months and the latter for a year.

John Philips, who pleaded guilty to having a quantity of counterfeit money in his possession, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor at Sing Sing for three years, and to pay a fine of $1.

Charles Williams, who pleaded guilty to having passed a counterfeit bill, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor at Sing Sing for one year, and to pay a fine of $1.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justices Dodge and Ledwith.

A SNATCH THIEF.

As Mrs. Nettie Cline, residing at No. 375 Bleecker-street, was passing through Fourth-street on Friday afternoon, about dusk, a young man named Henry Wilson came up behind the lady, and, as he passed her, snatched from her hand a pocket-book containing $6 20, running off with his booty. Dr. Russell Withers, of No. 84 Charles-street, gave chase to the absconding thief, and overtaking him, took him to the Ninth Precinct Station-house. On arriving there the prisoner was searched, and the missing property found on his person. The owner of the bocket-book identified her property, when Wilson confessed having committed the robbery. He was committed for trial without bail. Wilson is 28 years of age, was born in the City of Buffalo, and is a sailor by profession. He pleaded necessity as the cause of his crime.

BURGLARY IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

On Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock, Annie Hash, a domestic in the employ of Mr. Walton, of No. 84 East Twenty-sixth-street, while opening her basement shutters, saw two men climbing the fence. She at once apprised her employer, Mr. Walton, who ran to his window and fired two shots at the intruders, by that means keeping them penned up in his yard, and giving the alarm to the police. Officers Hill and McVay, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who were on post near by, came running to see what the trouble was. They secured the two men, whose names proved to be Charles Brown and Thomas Howard. In their possession were found an overcoat, an undercoat, several silver spoons and one or two other articles, valued in all at $80. On further investigation Capt. Cameron learned that the property found in the possession of the prisoners belonged to Mr. Wm. F. Platt, residing at No. 58 Lexington-avenue, near the premises where the arrest was made, and that the robbery had been effected by forcing an entrance through a rear basement window. A gun was also missing, but was subsequently found in the yard, where it had evidently been thrown by the thieves. Search was also made at the residence of the prisoners, No. 15 Monroe-street, where the wife of Howard was in charge; in the back basement the police found four more coats, a quantity of silver ware, and a miscellaneous collection of property, evidently stolen goods. Among the latter were two bronze medals, of the English and French World's Fairs. These medals were claimed by Mr. John C. Montgomery, residing at No. 58 East Twenty-third-street, whose dwelling had been broken into on Wednesday night, and some $400 worth of property carried off. An additional complaint will be filed against the prisoners by Mr. Montgomery during the ensuing week. Both Brown and Howard were committed for trial without bail. A large amount of stolen property is now lying at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, in Twenty-second-street, awaiting proper identification.

BORROWING A DIAMOND RING.

A party of friends were going through East Houston-street, on the night of Dec. 20, when one of the party, named Robert S. Winter, asked Chas. Votey, doing business at No. 64 Fulton-street, to lend him a diamond ring, valued at $200, which Votey wore on his hand. Charles complied, thinking that Winter wished to look at it. When the ring had changed hands, Winter improved the first opportunity to leave the party, carrying with him the ring. The next day Winter went to Mr. Richard Van Houten, living at No. 109 Eighth-avenue, and exhibited Votey's ring, claiming it as his own, and stating that, being sadly in want of funds, he wished to dispose of the ring. Van Houten bought the article, paying $200 for it, but subsequently learned that it had been stolen. Winter is well connected, a native of Georgia, 24 years of age, and a commission merchant down town. Detective Farley arrested the accused, when complaint was filed against him. The case has been postponed from day to day, as some prospect of a settlement seemed to be at hand; but the family of Winter declined acting in the matter, so the prisoner was committed for trial in $1,000 bail.

A charge was made by Adam Kiffer, residing at No. 145 Spring-street, against James McCabe, who lives at No. 124 Laurens-street, for stabbing the complainant on the 28th inst., while in his liquor saloon, at the above number. Officer Crittenden, of the Eighth Precinct, made the arrest. It appears that McCabe, accompanied by Patrick Goff, Jas. Williams and one or two others, entered the saloon of Mr. Kiffer, and commenced abusing him. They were requested to keep quiet or leave the premises, but they refusing, and continuing to annoy the inmates, an attempt to eject them was made, when it is alleged that the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed the proprietor, Mr. Kiffer, in the abdomen, inflicting a very severe and dangerous wound. McCabe was committed to answer the charge in default of $1,500 bail. The prisoner is 23 years of age, a native of New-York, and a moulder by trade.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING.

Another complaint was made against another James McCabe, who resides in Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, by John O'Gara, of No. 280 West Fortieth-street. This time the charge was for shooting the complainant, who stated that on the night of the 24th inst. he was standing on the corner of Eightieth-street and Tenth-avenue, when McCabe came up, and during some conversation a slight difficulty occurred between the parties, when McCabe drew a revolver and fired three or four shots at Mr. O'Gara, one of the bullets taking effect in his left thigh, traversing the leg in a downward direction as far as the knee. Officer James Irving, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested the accused, who stated that the prisoner admitted the fact of shooting the complainant. The prisoner, who is 19 years of age, was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Morris Galitsky, who keeps a clothing store at No 343 First-avenue, caused the arrest of Geo. W. Jarvis, by Officer Ryan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill on the Albany City Bank on the 28th inst. The prisoner, it appears, came into the complainant's store and purchased two flannel shirts, and tendered in payment the bill which subsequently proved to be a spurious issue. Jarvis was committed for examination. He is 24 years of age, a native of Long Island, and a shoemaker by trade.

ROBBED BY HIS COUSIN.

James T. Rankin, of No. 2½ Jersey-street, charged Henry Wilson, his cousin, with having stolen from his room, on the 24th inst., a quantity of personal apparel, a pistol, and a breastpin, valued in all at $50. The accused was arrested by Officer Farley, of the Eighth Precinct, who stated that the prisoner confessed the crime, and that the clothes and pawn tickets were found in his possession. Wilson, who is 28 years of age, a native of this city, and a waiter, was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.

Officer Dyckman, who is stationed at Barnum's Museum, was informed by a lady visitor during yesterday afternoon, that she had caught a young boy, named William Deyo, with his hand in her dress pocket. The officer interrogated the boy, who was in company with two other and older boys, and while doing so another lady, named Mrs. Effie Young, of Orange, New-Jersey, told Dyckman that she had been robbed of a pocket-book in her satchel. On search being made Mrs. Young's pocket-book, containing $6, was found in the boy's pantaloon's pocket, together with a small quantity of money, and a pair of gold sleeve buttons. On Deyo being held in custody, the other two boys who were in his company, attempted to escape but were caught. Deyo is 15 years of age, a native of New-York, and resides at No. 305 West Twenty-fifth-street, and confessed to having been a pickpocket for over a year. He was committed for trial without bail. The other prisoners, named John A. Kennedy and Alonzo VanTine, were committed to the Island in default of bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

GOLD ROBBER.

Detective Coyle arrested Wm. Meyer, on Saturday, who was charged with stealing some $200 in gold coin from his employer, Charles Brenke, who is in business at No. 57 Broad-street. On his arrest the prisoner confessed to the fact of taking the money, and said he had spent the gold among several "pretty waiter" girls at different saloons. He was committed for trial in default of bail. The prisoner is only 18 years of age.

STEALING OTTER SKINS.

Henry A. Ham, a young man, 20 years of age, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Stillwell, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of having stolen twenty-five otter skins, valued at $315, the property of Mr. Reuben Isdell, a merchant at No. 4 Dey-street. Ham had formerly been in the employ of Mr. William L. Burke, doing business at No. 469 Broadway, and he gained possession of the skins by going to the complainant's store and representing to him that Mr. Burke had sent him for the same. Supposing that he was still in Mr. Burke's employ, Mr. Isdell gave Ham the skins, but afterward discovered that the prisoner had no authority for obtaining the goods in Mr. Burke's name. Ham was committed for trial, and he states that he resides at the Franklin House, in Cortlandt-street.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND BURGLARY.

Mr. John M. Oliver, residing at No. 92 Broome-street, while passing through Broome-street, between Pitt and Sheriff streets, at a late hour on Friday night, was met by Michael Alwell, Edward Noland, and two other men. They seized hold of Oliver, and pulled him about, until finally Alwell thrust his hand into Mr. Oliver's pocket and took therefrom a pocket-book containing only 75 cents. The owner endeavored to regain his money, but was deterred from further effort by Noland telling him that they would kill him if he persisted. The gang then went up Sheriff-street to Delancey-street, meanwhile followed by Oliver. On reaching Delancey-street he found Officer Coleman, of the Thirteenth Precinct, when Oliver made a charge against Alwell for the robbery, failing, however, to enter any complaint against the others, who escaped. The prisoner was taken to the station-house. About four o'clock on Saturday morning, a few hours after Alwell's arrest, Mr. John Hood, residing at No. 81 Jackson-street, was awoke by his wife, who thought she had heard some one moving in the house. On going down stairs, Mr. Hood found Noland in the hallway, just about to leave the premises, having in his possession a quantity of clothing, valued at $17. When accosted by Hood, Noland threw the goods away, and endeavored to make his escape. Mr. Hood seized the thief and caused his arrest. When the prisoners were brought before the court, Oliver recognized Noland as the man who had threatened his life. Alwell, who is 20 years of age, a native of New York, and resides at 33 Pitt-street, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Noland was committed on both charges in default of $2,000 bail. He is a native of this city, 25 years of age, and resides at 70 Sheriff-street.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.

Officer Thomas Drake, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who resides at No. 345 East Fourteenth-street, while going through Rivington-street, near Chrystie, in plain clothes, was met and accosted by Josephine Pastor, who asked him to go into some store near by and inquire for a man whose name she gave. The officer complied, saw the man and informed him that a woman wished to see him. He received a petulant and not very gracious answer. Mr. Drake returned to the girl and repeated the substance of the reply. Infuriated at her failure at not seeing the person, Josephine drew a knife and stabbed the officer in the right shoulder, inflicting a slight wound. Josephine was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

Capt. Jamieson, of the Seventh Precinct, made a report before the court that on the night of Wednesday, the 28th inst., a notorious river thief named John Hays boarded the schooner *Lottie*, lying at Pier No. 52 East River, and was about to carry off some tarpaulins from the deck. The chief mate, A. J. Bunker, discovering Hays in the act, drew his revolver and fired at the intruder, wounding him in the head and right leg, but not very dangerously. Officer Donovan, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested Hays, and his wounds were dressed by a surgeon. He was committed for examination.

Fourth District Court—Before Justice Kelly.

One of the principals in a forthcoming prize-fight, announced to come off at Fashion Course, named Patrick Kinney, professionally known as "Jeff," was yesterday arrested by Officer Keims, of the Twenty-first Precinct, being found at his residence in East Thirty-second-street. It may be remembered that the other principal, named Wm. Keelar, was previously arrested. On being arraigned both pugilists were held to bail in $1,000 each to keep the peace.

THE POLICEMAN SHOOTING CASE.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Ellen Lynch, residing at No. 122 East Twenty-sixth-street, was on Friday night accidentally shot by a policeman, who was in pursuit of an escaped prisoner. On Saturday Sergt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested Larry O'Brien, on a charge of having assaulted Barney Costello, who resides at No. 167 East Twenty-seventh-street. It was subsequently found that O'Brien is the man who was rescued from Officer McKeon by the rowdies, and in endeavoring to rearrest him fired the shot which took effect in Mrs. Lynch's head. The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Fund for the Widow of Policeman Walker—How Mr. Richard O'Gorman was Treated—The Murder of Mr. Alexander Cunningham—Personating an Officer—How the Burglars Operate—Varieties.

Hon. William McMurray, Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, desires us to inform those citizens who have forwarded to him contributions for the relief of the widow and child of the murdered Policeman Thomas Walker, that such contributions have amounted in the aggregate to $1,903 30, and that he has paid Mrs. Walker, to meet her present necessities, $200, and deposited the residue, $1,703 30, in trust in the Manhattan Savings Institution. Hon. Thomas C. Acton, President of the Board, has received from a committee of citizens, through Mr. Isaac Bell, Chairman, $500, which he is paying to Mrs. Walker at the rate of $20 a month. In addition to this, Mrs. Walker will draw $150 annually from the Police Life Insurance Fund; and this pension, with the income from the fund in the Manhattan Savings Institution, will enable her to keep the wolf from her door and educate her fatherless child.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND McMURRAY.

If to-day Police trials overrun their usual limits in the TIMES, it is partly because in this holiday season President Acton the Merry is uncommonly happy, but more particularly because, just now, the four winds and the fourscore telegraph wires are not overburdened with news requiring us to thrust a strait-jacket upon the trial reporter. Among the distinguished visitors at Trial Chamber, on Wednesday, were Senator Abraham Lent, Sheriff John McNamee, of Kings County, Hugh Gardiner, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., and Garret G. Bergen. There were many trials that illustrated the importance of little things in the discipline of the force, and several wherein it was clearly shown that tradesmen were at fault in opening their warehouses to the illustrious brigade of burglars. One trial exhibited the officer as executing his orders as literally as did the officer who, one evening last Summer, undertook to apprehend the eloquent Corporation Counsel elect, Richard O'Gorman, Esq.

Mr. O'Gorman locked his house, and prepared to go into the country; but prior to his departure, he notified the Police Captain of the precinct wherein he dwelt, and requested that officer to guard his domicile. "Aye, aye, Sir," replied the Captain. Subsequently Mr. O'Gorman made an appointment to meet a friend at his city mansion on a fine Summer's evening, and on the evening of the meeting, as Mr. O'Gorman's friend was at his door, a policeman appeared. The officer tarried until Mr. O'Gorman appeared with a candle and was about to admit his friend, when, presto! they were under arrest. Mr. O'Gorman explained. "It won't do, Sir; old dodge, Sir; well-dressed burglar gets into the house; admits well-attired confederate at the front door, with candle in hand, as though all were open and aboveboard; attempt to make police believe that you are the proprietor here, Sir; that's "played," as we of the police put it; now, I have the number that you see on this door, and it is one whence I am ordered to keep everybody until the order is revoked at my station-house; so, get your hat and come along, for I'm in a hurry." And the accomplished O'Gorman had to rouse the neighborhood and authenticate himself before the policeman would budge an inch from his threshold.

The officer who was innocently mistaken in Mr. O'Gorman's case, meant to be right; as did also Capt. Monmouth B. Wilson in a complaint relating to the murder of Mr. Alexander Cunningham, on the night of December 19, in John Stagler's saloon, at No. 503 Third-avenue. Two parties of six persons each engaged in a wrangle in the house, and a man whom nobody knows thrust the point of his umbrella-handle into Mr. Cunningham's eye, inflicting a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died within five hours. Patrolman Timothy O'Connell, of the Twenty-first Precinct, went to the saloon soon after the affray, and was told that an assault had been committed; but as no mention was made of its aggravated nature, and particularly as everything was quiet, and as he saw no breach of the peace he made no arrest, nor did he think the circumstance of grave importance, requiring him to report it to his superior officers. Capt. Wilson thought that Patrolman O'Connell should have taken somebody into custody as a means of ascertaining something concerning the murderer; but if everybody had escaped, it was yet his duty to make a report at the Station-house; and hence the charge before the Police Commissioners. The officer introduced witnesses who testified that they were not aware of the character of Mr. Cunningham's wound at the time, and that they told Policeman O'Connell that the wrangle was a mere knock-down, and then believed that they were speaking the truth. President Acton—"We do not see that Officer O'Connell can be blamed, except for omitting mention at the Station-house." The murderer is at large, and, singular as it may seem, not a person who was in the porter-house at the time of the assault knows him, even by sight.

Policeman Francis Gorman, who apprehended a person that had personated an officer, does not appear to have been seriously in error. The formal charge against the officer was preferred by Mr. Mark Lanagan, of No. 62 New Bowery, sailmaker, and recited that on the evening of Dec. 5, in Prince-street, near the Bowery, Mr. L. was assaulted without cause, and severely chastised by a gang of Fourteenth Warders; that he summoned Officer O'Gorman, who was near by; that the officer pursued the ruffians into a liquor-store, and there tarried a minute or more, but came thence without a prisoner, and arresting him, took him to the Spring-street Police-station, charged that he had been guilty of disorderly conduct, and caused his imprisonment until morning. Officer Gorman's defence was as follows: "I pursued the gang into the porter-house, and they accused Mr. Lanagan of assaulting them; they said that he approached them while they stood conversing on a corner, and assuming to be a detective policeman, ordered them to 'move on;' that one of their number, knowing Mr. Lanagan's pretence to be an imposture, informed his companions, and that a fight ensued." President Acton to Mr. Lanagan—"Don't you know that you are liable to action for assuming to be an officer?" "The gang put the words into my mouth, and I did not see fit to disabuse them." It further appeared that Officer Gorman had no means of learning that Mr. Lanagan had not committed the first assault, as the gang had alleged, and Sergt. Davenport, being called, testified that when Lanagan was taken into the Fourteenth Ward Police-station he was disorderly and appeared to be under the influence of liquor. The commissioners dismissed the complaint, and next made inquiry touching the operations of the burglars.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty charged that Patrolman John F. Bradly had failed to discover a burglary that was committed between 3 and 6 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 13, in Messrs. David Cohen & H. Posner's meerschaum and gentlemen's furnishing store, at No. 393 Broadway. There is a trap-door on the sidewalk that may be fastened on the inside, and this trap is seldom, if ever, secured. The burglars, watching until Officer Bradly had reached a remote part of his "beat," raised the trap, entered, fastened it inside, forced the cellar door, and thus gained admission to the store. They packed up at leisure, listened until they heard the officer try the trap on the sidewalk, and when his footsteps had died away and all was still, they lifted the trap, whipped round a corner and were off with $1,200 worth of goods. Happily, the officer was able to show that he had patrolled his post faithfully on the night of the burglary, and that before daylight two of the thieves were captured by the Fifth Ward police, and are now under bail in $2,000 each to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.... Capt. Petty also brought Patrolmen Florence McCarthy and Henry W. Cole to trial for failing to detect burglars in Mr. F. Scholler's jewelry-store, at No. 314 Canal-street, on the night of Dec. 12. There is an open alley between Church-street and Broadway, that admits any person to the rear of the buildings on Canal-street. Through this the burglars entered. Then, clambering to a house-top, they walked unmolested to Mr. Scholler's place, to the rear of which they descended. Bursting a rear door, they went in, and commenced the active work of the night, but in boring the safe, (wherein Mr. Scholler had $10,000,) they broke a bit, and were constrained to abandon the attempt. How could the most vigilant policeman detect such burglars? A complaint against Patrolmen Isaac Henderson and William Petit brought out the fact that at No. 24 Duane-street there is a tenement house whose entry is always open, and that burglars passed through to the rear of Mr. S. Silverstein's tailoring establishment, and, bursting a rear window, stole $500 worth of ready-made garments. President Acton—"The public must not expect too much of 2,500 policemen; if people will keep open doors, and admit thieves to the rear of their houses, where our officers cannot go, we cannot be responsible for any loss that may occur."....Capt. Charles W. Caffry thought that Patrolman Matthew Robb should have captured a burglar that on the night of Dec. 16 stole a box of diamond rings from the show-window of Mr. R. D. King's jewelry-store, at No. 22 Fourth-avenue. The thief contrived to push aside a wooden shutter, then smashed the glass, then suddenly seized the box of rings, and fled. Mr. King, awakened by the crash, hastened to the sidewalk and shouted for an officer, but Policeman Robb, whose post embraced Mr. King's place, did not hear him. Patrolman Sullivan heard the summons, and responded with promptitude; but the outlaw had escaped. Officer Robb defended by showing that he was far from the spot, busy on police duty, and that a passing car might have drowned Mr. King's voice. President Acton—"It was quite proper to bring this complaint; but the officer appears not to be in fault; he could not be on every part of his post at once."

Mr. Morris F. Parker, of No. 139 East Twenty-ninth-street, and Mr. George Hillyer, of No. 153 East Fortieth-street, coachmen, appeared against Officer Abraham Storm, of the Broadway Police, alleging that between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 15 he was under the influence of liquor and violently assaulted them without provocation while they were in front of the Germania Assembly Rooms, and that he demeaned himself by using obscene and profane language. The complainants had unnumbered hackmen in Trial Chamber to swear against the officer, and the swearing was of the straightest and most positive kind; but Patrolman Storm did not wince under it. and when the prosecution had rested, he said: "I slept at Police Headquarters that night; rose at about 4 o'clock to go home; on the way saw a crowd at the Germania; went to the entrance, and was welcomed by the managers of that evening's ball, who, having been excessively annoyed by a number of hackmen, begged me to thrust the intruders from the building; I emphatically deny that I had drank liquor or that I used a profane or obscene word." Officer Irving, who was with Storm at the time, corroborated his statement, and the Commissioners dismissed the complaint.

Mr. Thomas McKnight, of Sixty-first-street and Second-avenue, an ex-policeman, made affidavit that between 8 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 9th, he saw Roundsman John W. Peeney, of the Nineteenth Precinct, in a chowder club-house, and that the Roundsman was drinking and disorderly; he went to the Fifty-ninth-street Police-station, and informed Capt. Todd, and Sergt. Wright went to the house and took Roundsman Peeney to the station-house. Subsequently the roundsman reappeared in the club-house in civilian attire, and, according to McKnight's oath, "used abusive language, offered to fight McKnight, and tried to induce the crowd to fall upon him and chastise him." Roundsman Peeney—"I did nothing of the kind; this man was dismissed as a policeman on a complaint that I preferred; I was in the house, eating chowder, by permission of Sergt. Wright; went to the station-house with the sergeant, and Capt. Todd permitted me to return and finish my chowder." The Commissioners held the excuse was sufficient.

Mr. Charles Pierce, of No. 302 Front-street, boatman, made affidavit as follows: "On the 25th of November I went to Essex Market Police Court with Officer Geo. P. Kellum, of the Seventh Precinct, and made affidavit as to the ownership of certain iron which had been taken from Pier No. 51 East River and conveyed to the Seventh Precinct Station-house by direction of said Kellum; that on returning to the station-house said officer hinted that I should give him $15 for his services in the matter; that I gave him $13, and he stated that he was to give $10 of the money to Capt. Jameson, and would make it all right with the Captain in relation to iron." The deponent, who cannot read or write, was unable to say what disposition the Police Justice made of the case; but Capt. Jameson explained that about a ton of iron having been seized by Officer Kellum, Mr. Pierce appeared at the Madison-street Police-station and claimed it; the Captain declined to deliver it, and Mr. Pierce went to court and pretended to obtain an order, but the Captain paid no attention to the order, and delivered the iron to the property clerk at Police Headquarters. According to Officer Kellum's statement, Capt. Jameson having sent him to various foundries to ascertain to whom the iron belonged, Mr. Pierce accompanied him and strove to bribe him, offering $15 if the officer would surrender the iron; but he rejected the proffered bribe. Complaint dismissed.

Mr. John Read, of Hudson and Franklin streets, entered complaint against Patrolman George A. Kinsler, because he failed to disperse a crowd and stop a dog-fight at the intersection of Hudson and Franklin streets, on the afternoon of Dec. 13, after citizens had requested him to disperse the gang. The fight might have been five minutes in duration, and on second thought the deponent said that Officer Kinsler aided in parting the dogs; he had frequently been annoyed by the firemen in the neighborhood, and had made complaint against them; but the complaint had seldom amounted to anything. Mr. John Hanley, fireman and ex-policeman, sworn—"Officer Kinsler aided in separating the animals; one was the dog belonging to our engine; the other was Mr. Read's." President Acton thought that the complaint might not have been entered at police headquarters if Mr. Read's dog had not been whipped.

Roundsman Nobles charged that on the night of the 14th Patrolman Creggy, of the Ninth Precinct, was seen coming from Taylor's liquor-store, on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Tenth streets. The officer said that, having found the door open, he entered to ascertain whether anything was wrong. Roundsman Nobles—"I saw Creggy look through a hole in the door; he immediately entered; I then went to the door, and, looking through the hole, saw him drink at the bar; then I retired, and when he came out I met him, and he told me the same story that he tells here; of course he found the door open, for the place had not been closed." It does not appear that Officer Creggy committed the fatal error of drinking liquor, but his brief visit at Taylor's may cost him ten days fine.

Capt. Charles N. Brackett, in compliance with police rules, complained that Officer Thomas Heerty, of the City-hall force, permitted a prisoner to escape; but, added the Captain, "he piped the fugitive two days, and at length captured him." Officer Heerty—"The prisoner offered to show me where I could arrest his confederate, if I would take him down a side street; he proposed to walk ahead, lest his confederate, seeing him with me, should take alarm; I consented, and when at a convenient spot he dashed through a window and thus escaped." No blame attaches to Officer Heerty.

The defence of Patrolman John Rea, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, ought to be sufficient reply to the recent clamor of the Brooklyn press concerning the inefficiency of the Brooklyn police. The charge was that he was not found by Roundsman Lester Lewis on his post, from 3:20 to 5:21 on the morning of the 21st. The reply was that the officer's "beat" embrace *one hundred and twenty-eight blocks of four hundred feet each!* and that he requires three hours to cover it. The Brooklyn City Government, in its munificence, recently voted to pay for ten additional policemen, and the Brooklyn press, remonstrating, scouted the idea of employing a sufficient force to protect their city, because, forsooth, "the money now expended for police purposes is greater than at any previous date, and the police force is not a whit more efficient than it was under the old order of things." The cost of policemen's services has increased since those times, and Brooklyn is popularly supposed to have expanded considerably within the past decade; but the Brooklyn press do not appear to be aware of the fact.

Prison Association of New-York.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, Mr. Abraham Beal, General Agent of the Society, presented the reports of the Detention and Discharged Convict Committees for the month of December. All the detention prisons in New-York and Brooklyn have been repeatedly visited during the month, with a watchful eye to their improvement in ventilation, cleanliness, order and classification. Missionaries and tract visitors have been supplied to a considerable extent with religious newspapers, tracts, testaments, prayer-books, temperance publications, and other good reading matter. The Judges of the Criminal Courts are reported as listening respectfully to the agent's applications, the instances being rare in which a deaf ear is turned to his suggestions and recommendations, a remark applying especially to the United States courts. Sixteen discharged convicts were provided with situations during the month, and thirteen with more or less clothing. The general agent also presented a tabular statement of the work done in the detention and discharged convict departments during the year 1865, from which it appears that 6,400 persons in our detention prisons, poor and friendless, have been visited and counseled; 1,081 complaints, in which extenuating circumstances were apparent, have been carefully examined; 303 of the above complaints were abandoned at the instance of the agent, the persons complained of being either innocent or young, or first offenders; 324 persons have been discharged from custody on similar grounds; 1,305 discharged convicts have been aided pecuniarily; 171 of the same class have been provided with permanent situations, where they are earning an honest living; and 173 have been supplied with clothing.

The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Wines, reported specially upon the success of the plan of organizing local committees of correspondence at the different county seats, to look after the moral and religious interests of the inmates of our jails. Encouraging reports had been received from several counties. The Secretary mentioned, with special commendation of their diligence and fidelity, the committees in the Counties of Erie, Tioga, Oswego, Owego, Tompkins, Broome, &c.

The Hon. John Stanton Gould, Chairman of the Committee on County Jails, made an extended and interesting report of his labors during the past Summer and Autumn. One of the most painful features of his report was the evidence afforded by it of the great increase of crime, especially among women. There has been, perhaps, little increase of the lighter grades of criminal offences, but crimes of a higher order, burglaries among men, and poisoning and abortion among women, have had a large augmentation. Prisoners have become more violent under confinement, and attempts at breaking jail, even at the cost of the lives of prison officers, have been more frequent than in former years.

Judge Edmonds, of the Committee on State Prisons, commenced the reading of an elaborate and able report on the subject committed to him, but not having time to complete it, it was laid over to be finished at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. F. W. Ballard submitted the report of the Committee on Penitentiaries, which, however, was laid over without reading, for publication in the annual report.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

International Matches in Prospect—Pigeon Shooting.

There appears to be a contest in the future between the crack shots of America and those of England. Mr. John Taylor, of Jersey City, who is considered the champion double and single bird shooter on this continent, has issued a formal challenge to any of the famous shots in England, to shoot a series of five matches for $2,500 each event; the match to come off at any time and place arranged mutually by the contestants, with the understanding that a sufficient remuneration for traveling expenses shall be allowed to the party going or coming. Should these matches be brought about satisfactorily, there is no doubt but they will prove the most interesting among sportsmen that have transpired for many years. Mr. Taylor, during the past Summer, has defeated the best shots on this side the water, hence the desire to try his luck on the other. In the Spring he defeated Mr. King of Illinois, who hitherto had stood A No. 1 in the shooting arena. Then he defeated Mr. Newhall of Buffalo. Recently he made two matches with Wm. Seeds of Trenton, N. J., for $1,000 a side each match, at 100 single and 50 double birds, both of which he (Taylor) won, bringing down 87 to 86 of his opponent in the former match, and 94 to 91 in the double match. Since which, however, the "Jersey Boy"—Seeds—was again pitted against him in two similar matches for the like sum. These Taylor lost; but that did not restrain him from keeping his word to shoot with any man in the world. Lately the knights of the trigger seem to have had quite a revival, consequently some lively times may be expected.

Aquatics.

Wm. James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, the champion oarsman of America, has challenged the famous English champion, Henry Kelly, for £500 to row a skulling match, distance five miles. The latter, however, has declined to row in American waters, whereupon Hamill waives that point, and agrees to meet him on neutral waters, or upon sufficient inducement, to meet him on the Thames. This looks like business, and in all probability the match will be arranged for an early day in the Spring.

Curling.

As soon as the ice is in good condition the curling societies of Canada and the United States will meet to decide the supremacy in their favorite Winter pastime. So with the fine prospect of good skating and sleighing and the arranging international matches, the lovers of seasonable out-door sports and exercises will have abundant amusement during the present Winter.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Current Retail Prices at the Principal Markets.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29, 1865.

The following table, revised weekly, will be found to contain correct quotations of the retail prices of all the principal articles of food, &c., at Washington and Fulton Markets, and is given as a guide to purchasers there, or from outside dealers. The prices of inferior goods are not quoted, our outside figures being for the best qualities of their kind in the market.

Prices of Meat, Poultry and Fish have held to the rates last quoted, but a fall is confidently looked for after the holiday demand has dropped off. Butter has fallen considerably, fair family being purchaseable at 45c., and prime at 50c. Coal has also fallen; we quote a reduction of price with the retailers of $1 ₱ ton. The holidays once over there will doubtless be a general decline in prices.

BREAD, FLOUR, MEAL, &c.			
Fine Wheat Loaf	$ 5	@	10
Household Loaf	8	@	10
Boston Brown Loaf	—	@	10
Crackers, soda, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Crackers, fancy, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Flour, extra family, ₱ bag of 24 ℔s	1 45	@	1 60
Flour, extra family, ₱ bbl	11 00	@	13 00
Flour, family, ₱ bag of 24½ ℔s	1 30	@	1 35
Flour, family, ₱ bbl	9 00	@	11 00
Flour, self-raising, ₱ bag of 6 ℔s	45	@	—
Flour, Graham, ₱ bag of 25 ℔s	1 40	@	—
Indian Meal, ₱ bag of 25 ℔s	70	@	75
Oatmeal, ₱ bag of 25 ℔s	1 25	@	—
Hominy and Samp, ₱ ℔	—	@	5
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, EGGS, &c.			
Butter, first quality, ₱ ℔	$ 42	@	50
Butter, second quality ₱ ℔	40	@	45
Butter, cooking ₱ ℔	30	@	35
Cheese, choice, ₱ ℔	20	@	22
Cheese, common, ₱ ℔	15	@	18
Cheese, pine-apple, ₱ ℔	40	@	—
Eggs, ₱ dozen	44	@	—
Lard, prime, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Lard, ordinary, ₱ ℔	20	@	22
Suet, ₱ ℔	16	@	18
MEATS.			
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ ℔	35	@	40
Beef, sirloin, ₱ ℔	30	@	—
Beef, round, ₱ ℔	20	@	22
Beef, roast, ₱ ℔	20	@	30
Beef, other cuts, ₱ ℔	15	@	18
Livers, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Hearts, ₱ ℔	40	@	50
Pork, steak, ₱ ℔	22	@	—
Pork, sausages, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Pork, larded, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Pigs, roasters, each, ₱ ℔., 30c	4 00	@	4 50
Lamb, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Mutton, fore quarters ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Mutton, chops, ₱ ℔	20	@	25
Country Sausage, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Tripe, ₱ ℔	6	@	—
Veal, quarters, ₱ ℔	19	@	22
Veal, cutlets, ₱ ℔	45	@	—
Venison, ₱ ℔	30	@	—
BACON, HAMS, POULTRY AND GAME, &c.			
Bacon ₱ ℔	$ 27	@	[illegible]
Hams, whole ₱ ℔	22	@	[illegible]
Hams, retail, ₱ ℔	25	@	[illegible]
Shoulders, ₱ ℔	20	@	[illegible]
Beef, corned, ₱ ℔	15	@	[illegible]
Beef, smoked, ₱ ℔	28	@	[illegible]
Beef Tongues, each	1 20	@	1 [illegible]
Bologna Sausage, ₱ ℔	18	@	[illegible]
Chickens, ₱ ℔	25	@	[illegible]
Chickens, Prairie, ₱ pair	1 75	@	—
Ducks, ₱ ℔	28	@	[illegible]
Ducks, black and mallard, ₱ pair	1 50	@	2 [illegible]
Fowl, ₱ ℔	25	@	[illegible]
Geese, ₱ ℔	20	@	[illegible]
Turkey, ₱ ℔	30	@	[illegible]
Pigeons, stall, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 [illegible]
Partridges, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 [illegible]
Quail, ₱ doz	5 00	@	6 [illegible]
Woodcock, ₱ pair	—		
Snipe, yellow leg, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 [illegible]
Squab Pigeons, each	40	@	—
Rabbits, ₱ pair	75	@	1 [illegible]
Curry Hen, ₱ pair	1 75	@	2 [illegible]
Hares	75	@	—
FISH.			
Bass, ₱ ℔	20	@	[illegible]
Cod, ₱ ℔	10	@	[illegible]
Eels, ₱ ℔	18	@	[illegible]
Flounders, ₱ ℔	10	@	[illegible]
Haddock, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Herring, ₱ ℔	—	@	—
Mackerel, each	15	@	—
Cod, dried, ₱ ℔	11	@	—
Clams, soft, ₱ 100	50	@	75
Clams, hard, ₱ doz	8	@	[illegible]
Crabs, ₱ doz	50	@	[illegible]
Eels, smoked, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Herrings, smoked, ₱ bunch	15	@	—
Lobster, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Mackerel, salt, each	15	@	[illegible]
Perch, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Pickerel, ₱ ℔	18	@	—
Salmon Trout, ₱ ℔	20	@	[illegible]
Smelts, ₱ ℔	12	@	[illegible]
Sturgeon, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Sun-Fish, ₱ ℔	12	@	[illegible]
White Fish, ₱ ℔	24	@	[illegible]
Weak Fish, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ ℔	16	@	—
Oysters, stewing, ₱ 100	75	@	—
Oysters, Saddlerock, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	2 50	@	—
Salmon, smoked, ₱ ℔	30	@	[illegible]
Shad, smoked, ₱ ℔	16	@	—
Scallops, ₱ quart	35	@	—
Herrings, smoked, ₱ bunch	8	@	[illegible]
Eels, smoked	25	@	[illegible]
Halibut, smoked	15	@	[illegible]
Finnan Haddock	15	@	—
Smoked White Fish, ₱ ℔	16	@	—
GROCERIES, &c.			
Tea, English Breakfast, ₱ ℔	$1 15	@	$1 35
Tea, Green, ₱ ℔	90	@	2 00
Tea, Mixed, ₱ ℔	70	@	1 [illegible]
Coffee, (roast in bean) ₱ ℔	44	@	60
Coffee, (roast, ground) ₱ ℔	40	@	56
Coffee, green, ₱ ℔	30	@	40
Coffee, rye, barley, &c., ₱ ℔	6	@	8
Sugar, brown, ₱ ℔	15	@	17
Sugar, crushed, ₱ ℔	21	@	—
Sugar, crystalized, ₱ ℔	21	@	—
Syrup, ₱ gallon	1 50	@	2 [illegible]
Molasses, ₱ gallon	80	@	1 [illegible]
Candles, tallow ₱ ℔	19	@	[illegible]
Candles, sperm, ₱ ℔	30	@	[illegible]
Candles, adamantine, ₱ ℔	35	@	—
Rice, ₱ ℔	11	@	13
Soap, family, ₱ ℔	10	@	14
Starch, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Maccaroni, ₱ ℔	14	@	34
Barley, Pearl, ₱ ℔	7	@	—
Honey, ₱ jar of half ℔	35	@	—
Sago, ₱ ℔	20	@	—
Tapioca, ₱ ℔	20	@	—
FRUIT.			
Apples, ₱ peck	$1 00	@	$1 [illegible]
Apples, ₱ barrel	5 50	@	7 [illegible]
Pears, ₱ peck	3 00	@	4 [illegible]
Grapes, ₱ ℔	10	@	[illegible]
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25	@	[illegible]
Oranges, ₱ dozen	30	@	75
Apples, dried, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Peaches, dried, ₱ ℔	40	@	—
Fruit in cans, ₱ can	50	@	[illegible]
Dates, ₱ ℔	30	@	—
New Figs, ₱ ℔	30	@	—
New Lemon Peel, ₱ ℔	40	@	—
Citron, ₱ ℔	50	@	—
Green Ginger, ₱ ℔	30	@	—
Prunes, sugar, ₱ ℔	50	@	—
Prunes, common, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Raisins, ₱ ℔	25	@	[illegible]
Currants, Zante, ₱ ℔	18	@	—
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	30	@	—
Cocoanuts, each	10	@	[illegible]
Hickory nuts, ₱ quart	20	@	—
Cranberries, ₱ quart	15	@	[illegible]
Hazel nuts, ₱ quart	25	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Cabbage, ₱ head	$ —	@	[illegible]
Cabbage, red, ₱ head	—	@	[illegible]
Carrots, ₱ bunch	5	@	—
Cauliflower, each	50	@	[illegible]
Celery, ₱ bunch	—	@	[illegible]
Chicory, ₱ head	4	@	—
Lettuce, ₱ head	10	@	[illegible]
Onions, ₱ quart	10	@	—
Onions, seedling, ₱ quart	10	@	—
Kohlrabe, ₱ bunch	—	@	—
Potatoes, ₱ peck	40	@	[illegible]
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 [illegible]
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ peck	1 00	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	—
Pumpkins, each	12	@	—
Radishes, ₱ bunch	2	@	—
Spinach, ₱ half peck	15	@	—
Squash, each	15	@	[illegible]
Turnips, ₱ peck	40	@	—
SUNDRIES.			
Beans, dry, ₱ quart	$ 10	@	—
Peas, split, ₱ quart	10	@	—
Salt, 7 ℔s ₱ bag	22	@	—
Pickles, in jars, each	50	@	1 [illegible]
Coal, ₱ bushel	65	@	—
Coal, ₱ ton	10 00	@	12 [illegible]
Wood, kindling, ₱ load	5 00	@	6 [illegible]
Kerosene, ₱ gallon	90	@	1 [illegible]
Milk, ₱ quart	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10 CURRENCY COUPONS,
DUE DEC. 31,
1881 GOLD COUPONS,
DUE JAN. 1, 1866.
MANN & BRUNDAGE,
No. 38 Pine-st.

UNITED SATTES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is due and payable Jan. 1, proximo, are requested to hand them in to this office, with schedule, at any time previous to the 29th inst.

Those complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 1st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules furnished upon application at the Coupon Department.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Travelers in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

SOUTHERN INVESTMENTS.
H. WALLER is now at the Banking-house of LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st., prepared to arrange for loans on plantations, secured by mortgage, on the best plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana, to raise the cotton crop of 1866, with a return of interest and a share of the profits. Parties desirous of investing will please apply promptly.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for Bonds) addressed to J. Swift, at Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866, for the sale to the undersigned of $44,000 of the Land Bonds of said company.
The bids will be opened at the office of the company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids declared.
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE GENESEE RIVER BANK, MOUNT Morris, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the NATIONAL PARK BANK, in the City of New York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank, as such agent, applicable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EMERSON W. KEYES, Dep. Superintendent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th inst.,) at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION
OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, No. 38 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1866, FROM Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid, less government tax, on presentation at this office, on and after the 2d of January.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES for the PHELPS AND GILLMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 12th of January.
W. H. STURDEVANT, Acting Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING Fund of the State of Ohio will, on the 1st day of January, 1866, at No. 25 William-st., New-York, pay the interest and twenty per cent. of the principal of the Five Per Cent. Ohio Stocks, payable at the pleasure of the State after Dec. 31, 1865. By order of the Board.
JAS. H. GODMAN, President.

OFFICE OF TARSHISH SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, Dec. 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 to 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. POST, Secretary.

MILL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 9 next, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
W. B. HOYT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, the 9th of January proximo. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Petroleum Company will be held at No. 90 Maiden-lane on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., viz.:
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Albany City six per cent.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Convertible.
Missouri State issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—OFFICE of the Water Commissioners, Jersey City, Dec. —Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons due Jan. 1, 1866, of the Jersey City Water Loan Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the Second National Bank of Jersey City, and the Tenth National Bank of New-York.
I. F. BOICE, Register.

CONSOLIDATED LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting and election for trustees of this company will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 68, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866. Polls open 1 to 2 P. M. By order of the President.
GEO. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 286, FOR the sum of $300, made by the Park Bank to the order of Nordlinger, and endorsed by W. H. Frazier. All persons are cautioned against negotiating such.
SUESSFELD, LORSCH & CO.,
No. 13 Maiden-lane.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES of [illegible] SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that [illegible] show why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

COUPONS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD, due Jan. 1, will be paid on presentation at our office after that date.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO.,
No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on Monday, Jan. 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
C. H. SANBORN, President.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY THE SUBSCRIBER on the Importers' and Traders' Bank, dated Dec. 29, 1865, for three hundred and four dollars and odd cents, payable to Taxes or bearer; payment stopped. A suitable reward will be paid on the return of said check to
SILAS C. HERRING, No. 251 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
DEC. 28, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER THE 2D DAY of January, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. The transfer books will be closed to that day inclusive.
By order. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January.
The transfer books will be closed from 23th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 338 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Fifth National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of government tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 2, 1866.
RICHARD KELLY, President.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1866.
G. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 2, 1866.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Tuesday, second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from 23d inst. to Jan. 3. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
December 18, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared, free of government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the 2d proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' & DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 5th, 1866, from the net earnings of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from 27th inst. until 6th proximo, inclusive.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free from government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after the second day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the 2d proximo, inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of January next.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of twelve per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, and the government tax will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable out of the profits of the bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 2d of January, 1866. By order of the board.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. free of government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1866.
Transfer books will be closed from the 23d to 31st Dec.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 26, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank, and the government tax, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. By order of the board.
OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.
R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH will pay a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax) to its stockholders on MONDAY, the 8th of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December 19, 1865.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the second day of January next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. from the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
DEC. 28, 1865.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1866. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 2, *will receive interest as from* 1. Jan.

CITIZENS SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, paid on deposits made on or before Jan. 2.
Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
(LATE MARINERS,)
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.
Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We have this day admitted ROBERT MURRAY FERRIS and JOHN WOOD, Jr., into partnership with us, and will continue our business under the firm of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Either partner will sign the name of our late firm in liquidation.
MURRAY & NEPHEW.
NOS. 61 AND 62 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.
MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR,
(of the late firm of Babcock & Milnor,)
is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
L. P. MORTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm of WYLIE & WADE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JOHN E. WYLIE,
EDMUND I. WADE.
No. 91 Wall st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The Sugar brokerage business hitherto conducted by Wylie & Wade, will be continued by the undersigned at No. 91 Wall-st., corner of Water.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865. EDMUND I. WADE.

OFFICE OF WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER,
No. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE FIRM OF WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by any of the partners, at No. 5 New-st.
JOHN C. WILMERDING,
CHARLES R. CORNWELL,
JOHN G. HECKSCHER.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.
Will be sold at public auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:

4	Iron Cannon.
52	Upper Casemate Carriages—cast iron.
75	Sets Artillery Harness.
45,282	Foreign Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
13,902	U. S. Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
62,837	Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,684	U. S. Muskets and Rifles.
3,538	Breech-loading and other Carbines.
453	Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151	Sporting Rifles.
36	Shot Guns.
3,022	Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,998	Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
2,185	Revolvers.
1,875	Sabres and Swords.
4,000	Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000	Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500	Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000	Parts of Horse Equipments, Bridles, Horse-brushes, Curry-combs, &c.
3,000	Saddle Blankets.
3,200	Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000	Pounds Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle and Sporting.
32	Incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600	Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50	Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50	Tons Lead and Antimony in Pigs—Type Metal.
100	Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000	Pounds Lead Dross.
17,000	Packing Boxes.

A large lot of appendages for Muskets, Carbines, &c.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts of Muskets, &c.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.
Terms, cash.
R. H. R. WHITELEY,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance and
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.
ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, Dec. 26, 1865.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
IN GENERAL CHARGE OF SUBSISTENCE
DEPARTMENT IN DEPARTMENTS OF
VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26, 1865.
SALE OF HARD BREAD.—SEALED PROposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office daily, and opened on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, for all the surplus hard bread in the State of North Carolina, stored in depots at Newbern, and Morehead City, N. C.
The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.
All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.
Payment required on delivery of the bread, in government funds.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Brevet Major, and C. S., U. S. A.,
Richmond, Va.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES FINE WORK to do on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO STAMP note paper and envelopes; one accustomed to stationery business preferred. Apply, by letter only, to WM. L. JONES, No. 152 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A CLOAK SALESMAN THAT HAS a trade of his own of $50,000. Address S. C., Box No. 5,435 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT, EXPERIENCED, first-class brewer, for a large ale-brewery. Apply at No. 31 Pine-st., basement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $6,000 TO $8,000, cash capital, to engage in a profitable manufacturing business in New-York City; one acquainted with the dry goods trade preferred. Address, with real name, &c., T. B. B., Box No. 3,727 Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED JEWELry-store in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, opposite the Post-office. Good reasons given for selling. Inquire in the store.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPANISH TRANSLATIONS.
Letters, pamphlets, books, &c., translated either from English into Spanish or *vice versa*, by an experienced and educated Spaniard. Work done promptly, correctly and on reasonable terms. References given establishing above statements. Address TRANSLATOR, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

NATURAL FLOWERS.
Persons wishing boquets and baskets of flowers at New Year's, can be supplied in the best manner by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway.
N. B.—A splendid assortment of baskets on hand to select from.

A CARD.—ON HAND, FIRST-CLASS MALE AND female help of every description, for stores, factories, hotels, offices, and every branch of domestic service. All employers positively suited, and without charge.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA, and thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Consulting and Operating Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

A LARGE SIZE DOUBLE-DOOR SAFE for sale cheap; also, two small safes. Apply at No. 28 Liberty-st., first floor.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.
THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
First-class Mail Steamship
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
(2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power,)
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,
Being thoroughly refitted for passengers for the ocean service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes,
On the 17th of MARCH.
Price of passage, payable in gold:

First Cabin	$105 00
Second Cabin	62 50
Steerage	37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 31st March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Jan. 6
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 10
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 13

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN JACINTO, W. LOVELAND, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.
Rates furnished by the undersigned.
The steamer SAN SALVADOR follows SATURDAY, Jan. 13.
The passenger accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
Agent at Savannah, No. 5 Bowling-green.
B. H. HARDEE.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA	Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ALDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
NIGHTINGALE	Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Steamship GEN. BARNES follows.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SAILING SATURDAYS.
The A 1 ocean steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River SATURDAY, Jan. 6. Freight will be received for her commencing TUESDAY, Jan. 2. For engagement of freight or passage, at low rates, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MONTGOMERY,
Capt. CALVIN RYDER,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10
A first-class steamship will leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY of each week, landing cargo in Savannah on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. CROWELL,
will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 4.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF PIER.
PHILADELPHIA OUTSIDE LINE,
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
The above line will, on Jan. 1, 1866, remove from Pier No. 4 North River to Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
THORN & TOBIAS,
No. 144 Cedar-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains go North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Manhattan-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues.
For building a sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
For building a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues.
For building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For building a street basin at southwest corner of Gramercy Park.
For building a street basin at southwest corner of Twentieth-street and Irving-place.
For paving Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with trap-block.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter, and flagging in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
For building a sewer in Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, to extent of half the block.
Also, Gramercy Park.
Also, all the lots in the block bounded by Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Irving-place and Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street to the extent of two hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of five hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.
Also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
Also, all the lots in the blocks adjacent to the line of the sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and through Manhattan streets, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1865.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

SLEIGHS.—STORE OPEN ON NEW YEAR'S morning—200 sleighs to be sold, cheap; 1,000 straps sleigh bells. C. WITLY, No. 450 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—100 FOR SALE, $50 EACH; 2,000 straps sleigh bells, at $1; carriages of all styles, selling off below wholesale prices; 100 sets harness at $25 per set, until Jan. 15. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVITIES.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
SUPERB ARRAY OF ATTRACTIONS,
EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
bringing into requisition the entire strength of
THE LARGEST
AND INCOMPARABLY THE BEST TROUPE
of daring riders and accomplished gymnasts ever brought together in America.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
at 2½ and 8 o'clock, will be presented
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME OF
BRILLIANT ARENIC NOVELTIES.
THE CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDER,

MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
whose
STARTLING FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP
are nightly received by crowded audiences with the
MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS
of surprise and delight, and who is universally acknowledged to be beyond comparison,
THE GREATEST BAREBACK RIDER
the world has ever seen, will appear
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
First week of
JOE PENTLAND, THE FAVORITE CLOWN,
who will appear in no end of drolleries, in conjunction with
MESSRS. NAT AUSTIN AND W. CONRAD.
FULL-DRESS CAVALCADES!
SCENE RIDING! TRICK RIDING!
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS!
TIGHT-ROPE DANCING!
SLACK-ROPE VAULTING!
EXERCISE OF THE GYMNASIUM!
and every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC EXPLOITS,
together with astonishing feats by
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
AND EDUCATED MULES.
The very eminent artiste,
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
whose graceful and classic style of equestrianism has rendered his name celebrated throughout the world, is engaged, and will shortly appear.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress...MISS LUCY RUSHTON
Miss RUSHTON has the honor to inform the public of New-York, that she will repeat, EVERY EVENING until FURTHER NOTICE, Sheridan's sterling comedy of
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"
with the following powerful cast:

SIR PETER TEAZLE	MR. C. M. WALCOT
SIR OLIVER SURFACE	MR. HARRY PEARSON
JOSEPH SURFACE	MR. J. K. MORTIMER
CHARLES SURFACE	MR. D. W. WALLER
CRABTREE	MR. T. PLACIDE
MOSES	MR. J. MOORE
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE	MR. WM. A. MESTAYER
ROWLEY	MR. H. CUNNINGHAM
CARELESS	MR. W. S. HIGGINS
SNAKE	MR. T. C. GOURLAY
TRIP	MR. DAVIES
LADY TEAZLE	MISS LUCY RUSHTON
MRS. CANDOR	MRS. CLARA MAEDER
LADY SNEERWELL	MRS. MARK SMITH
MARIA	MRS. A. W. YOUNG

The orchestra will be under the leadership of Mr. H. Tisington.
Prices of Admission—Parquet Circle, 75 cts.; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Balcony Seats, $1; Balcony Private Boxes, $5, $6, $7 and $8; Private Boxes, $10.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer.......Mr. H. H. DAVIS
Stage Manager.......Mr. J. SCHONBERG
Box office open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance. In active preparation, several novelties.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.......Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
2
GRAND PERFORMANCES.
6
IMMENSE PIECES.
The unequaled spectacular drama
OF
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Beautiful Scenery and Gorgeous Effects.
Mr. T. H. GLENNEY
as SHAUN THE POST, with the Song of "Wearing of the Green."
The AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1.
Drama in three acts of
HORSESHOE ROBINSON.
The magnificent Fairy spectacle,
ALADDIN;
Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
The nautical drama of
LANDSHARKS AND SEAGULLS.
EVENING at 7 o'clock; doors open at 6. The wonderful drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Mr. T. H. GLENNEY.......as.......SHAUN THE POST
The roaring piece of
TURN HIM OUT,
and the drama of the
BANDIT OF THE BLIND MINE.
Every artist of the establishment in the above pieces.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. T. H. Glenney.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
Tickets Five Dollars.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
To be had of the company, at the hotels and music-stores.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for twenty years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480, 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK AND FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS—Splendid corners and inside lots for sale; also below the Park and near Dr. Chapin's church. Parties wishing to buy for investment and a rise, will apply at once between 12 and 2 to ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—BY HOLDEN & MOORE, NO. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st., first and second-class dwelling-houses in various parts of New-York City and Brooklyn; also farms and country residences in Westchester County and elsewhere.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON VERY EASY terms, house and lot No. 65 East 4th-st., and a nice place at Portchester. J. SMITH DODGE,
No. 15 West 20th-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—SEVERAL fine corners of over 100 feet square each, for sale below the Park. Apply to ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, A LARGE AND valuable rolling mill in complete running order. Apply to SAMUEL MILLIKIN & CO., Agents, No. 159 Front-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—Flourishing and well located near New-York. Address L. J., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FACTORIES FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., with steam power. Apply to A. B. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

TO LET.—YOU CAN SECURE EXCELLENT bargains in houses to rent, and houses and floors to rent, and furniture for sale, at FREEMAN & PULLMAN'S, No. 206 Broadway, after 10 o'clock on Tuesday. Desirable houses for sale at fair prices.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ON the Heights preferred. Will take possession any time before the first of May. For a good house a good rent will be paid. Address H. H., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.
Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates. W. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

BACK PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, communicating, on third floor, with superior board, suitable for gentleman, wife and daughter, in an elegant house near 5th-av. and 28th-st.; price $75 per week. Address Box No. 2,926 Post-office.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD FOR A PARTY requiring first-class accommodations; finest locality. Can be had on addressing HAMILTON, Box No. 407 Post-office.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ONE or two gentlemen in a private family; parlor, two bedrooms, and bath-room adjoining, without meals. Apply at No. 14 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SMALL FRONT ROOM FOR ONE gentleman. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, Bahamas, is now in the most thorough order for the accommodation of guests. Rooms can be secured by application to the manager, Mr. JAS. CARROLL, at Nassau.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN;
A FESTIVAL OF MIRTH,
in celebration of
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES
NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY and EVENING,
commencing at 11½ A. M.
THE GREAT ARRAY OF LIVING CURIOSITIES
will be on constant exhibition.
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
may here enjoy a
DAY OF DELIGHTFUL RECREATION.
At each performance will be presented
AN INTERESTING DOMESTIC DRAMA,
THE ORPHAN BOYS OF HUNGARY;
OR, THE CHARTER OF OLVANER;
by the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Messrs. H. Daily, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, J. J. Collins, R. J. Johnson, F. Haviland, M. Vigotty, R. Anderson, T. S. Atkins, E. Stevens, T. Soutain, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville, Misses Jennie Cleaver and Miss Emma Schell appear.

CIRCUS TROUPE and THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL."
A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS.
MR. EATON STONE,
the original BAREBACK-RIDER.
CHARLES SHERWOOD, the eccentric Equestrian.
MADAME VIRGINIA, the best Equestrienne.
JOHN FOSTER, the talented Clown.
MISS AMELIA, the charming Vocalist.
Prof. LANGWORTHY, the elegant "Master of the Circle."
Master C. SHERWOOD, Jr., the Boy-Wonder,
together with the great
CORPS OF AUXILIARIES,
appear in the most daring acts in the
BEST ARENA IN THE WORLD.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.

GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
NOAH ORR, Ohio Giant, 8 feet 2 inches high.
ANNA SWAN, Nova Scotia Giantess, 8 feet 1 inch.
ANDREW HANSON, Norwegian giant, 8 feet high.
THREE OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING.
MAJOR COLVIN, aged 11, 19 inches high, weighs 15 lbs.
GEN. GRANT, Jr., aged 14, 23 inches high, weighs 18 lbs.
MISS LIZZIE READ Miniature Lady.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
JOHN BATTERSLY, Living Skeleton, weighs 67 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSLY, his wife, weighs 702 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER,
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
AN ALBINO BOY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
The best Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, and over
100,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children under ten, 15 cts.
EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING AT 11, DURING THE WEEK.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor.......R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
NO ABATEMENT OF NOVELTIES.
NEW STARS AND OLD FAVORITES.
MONDAY, NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
TWO PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Afternoon performance commences
AT TWO O'CLOCK, PRECISELY.
A BRILLIANT BILL,
In which all
THE FAMOUS TROUPE
will appear in their
GLORIOUS COMIC ACTS, &c.
Last performance of the original Pantomimical, Fairy, Spectacular Piece, entitled
THE LAST NAIL;
OR, THE FAIRIES OF THE LAUGHING WATERS.
With a splendid cast.
Afternoon, doors open at 1: to commence at 2 o'clock.
Evening performance commences at 7 o'clock.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
HAPPY NEW-YEAR. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES.
First appearance of the popular vocalist and cornet,
MR. CHAS. HENRY. SIG. JOSE GARATAGUI.
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, the Monkey.
Ici on parle Français, Perfect Cures, Quarrelsome Boys.
DAN BRYANT, the Stump Orator.
Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Dan Emmett, Little Mac,
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.

DRY GOODS

EMPRESS
KID GLOVES
JUST RECEIVED.
500 DOZEN
IN PARTY AND OPERA COLORS.
$1 25 A PAIR.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST.,
CORNER LAURENS-ST.

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.
All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Are offering at retail Parisian cloaks, elegant India shawls, real thread lace pointes, embroidered handkerchiefs, sable, mink and ermine muffs, collars, &c., suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
BARGAINS
IN SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
HAVE JUST OPENED AT RETAIL
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
ALEXANDRE'S
UNRIVALED KID GLOVES.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

DESPRES,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY GLOVES,
No. 89 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

SPANISH TRANSLATIONS.
Letters, pamphlets, books, &c., translated either from English into Spanish or *vice versa*, by an experienced and educated Spaniard. Work done promptly, correctly and on reasonable terms. References given establishing above statements. Address TRANSLATOR, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Misses, Danbury, Conn. The Winter term commences Jan. 3, 1866. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement of a couple of hours' daily, to give private instruction in English and mathematics. Address M., No. 54 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
THREE GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1866.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1866.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1866.
Positively the last appearances in America of
MLLE. PAREPA,
the celebrated Cantatrice,
and the only opportunities of hearing this great artist together with the extraordinary Cornet performer,
Mr. J. LEVY,
and the esteemed Violinist,
HERR CARL ROSA.

A CARD.
In terminating the most successful series of Grand Concerts ever inaugurated in the United States, Mr. H. L. Bateman begs to announce three final entertainments to take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THE ABOVE DATES,
thus completing the round of performances in this city, where it so auspiciously commenced. The existing engagement of Mlle. Parepa in Europe renders it imperatively necessary that this renowned Prima Donna leaves in the next trip of the steamer *Scotia*, bearing with her the remembrance of a succession of triumphs, which even in her brilliant European career have been unparalleled; it may be believed that nothing but the actual need of keeping her word induces her to leave a scene of such pleasing experiences. Mr. Bateman may with perfect moderation assert that there has never been a more legitimate success achieved by any Concert company in this country. The people and press of every city which his artists have visited, have vied with each other in the heartiest manifestations of approval and support. The verdict which was so unanimously recorded in New-York, has in every instance been most cordially indorsed, that verdict being that Mlle. Parepa is one of the greatest Vocal artists ever heard in this country; that Mr. Levy is the most wonderful *virtuoso* on the cornet now living; and that Carl Rosa is a most exquisite and charming violinist. It was not possible to anticipate so perfect a success, and Mr. Bateman, in making his contracts, was compelled, as he announced at the time, to stipulate that his artists should return in time for the European Spring season. Mr. Levy sails on the 10th of January; a fortnight later Mlle Parepa and Herr Carl Rosa follow in the *Scotia*. These concerts then are positively the last that can be given.
To add to their brilliancy and variety, Mr. Bateman has effected an engagement with
MR. S. B. MILLS,
the great pianist, who will take part in each programme, assisted by
A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
HERR CARL ANCHUTZ.
Tickets..........One Dollar
Reserved Seats..........50 Cents Extra
The sale of which will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at the Academy of Music, and Beer & Schrimer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
JOHN BROUGHAM, FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866.
Supported by popular artists from the New-York theatres.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1866,
A JOYOUS HOLIDAY BILL.
A JOYOUS HOLIDAY BILL.
A JOYOUS HOLIDAY BILL.
THE LAST NIGHT
THE LAST NIGHT
BUT ONE
BUT ONE
of the great comedian,
MR. J. S. CLBRKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who, in compliance with many written applications, will appear in his great comic rôle of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in Coyne's Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with the Comic Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
ROBERT MACAIRE.
JAQUES STROP..........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 2,
FAREWELL NIGHT
of
J. S. CLARKE.
Only night of the great comic institution,
CLARKE'S TOODLES.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will make his first professional appearance in nine months, in the character of
HAMLET.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begin at 8.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that in order to carry out the system of
NOVELTY AND VARIETY
which seems most acceptable to the frequenters of his Theatre, he will present for the next few weeks
INTERESTING AND EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
alternating with
SPARKLING AND BRILLIANT COMEDY.
1866.
MONDAY,
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT,
Morton's standard comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
Will be repeated, in which will appear Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Geo. Holland, Young, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, Graham, Pope, Ward, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Carman.
TUESDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
WEDNESDAY—LOST IN LONDON—22d time.
THURSDAY—(First time this season) THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Mr. Wallack has received from London a play, by
TOM TAYLOR,
founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR, THE OUTCAST,
which will soon be produced with new scenery, music, &c., and
A GREAT CAST.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING,
AND DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
Will be presented the successful Spectacular Romance of
MONTE CRISTO,
or the
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
with the eminent and favorite artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The Spectacle produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any previous production at this theatre, with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
HUMOROUS MASKS, COSTUMES,
WONDERFUD MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
"Thalia Matilda could not have treated the good boys and girls, of all ages, that go to her theatre better than by presenting them MONTE CHRISTO for a holiday gift."—*Courier.*
"As presented at the present time, on the Olympic stage, MONTE CHRISTO has become at once the most entertaining dramatic performance of the day. The elements of tragedy, of farce, of pantomime and ballet are all here, and the scenes are never permitted to tire from too long lingering on any one."—*Express.*
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
The Dramatic and Pantomime Companies.
The Wonderful Dogs
LAFAYETTE AND THUNDER.
AFTERNOON, commencing at 2,
THE FOREST OF BONDY.
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
VALENTINE AND ORSON.
EVENING, commencing at 7,
CONNOR THE RASH.
THE GOLDEN AX.
FOREST OF BONDY.
TUESDAY—Repetition of the Holiday bill.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT
N. G. S. N. Y.
BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY, Jan. 5, 1866.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and ladies. To be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.
Private boxes for sale at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FINE ART GALLERY, 625 BROADWAY.
The exhibition of Bierstadt's great painting,
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,
WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1866.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW GOLD MEDAL PIANO.
LINDEMAN & SONS'
CELEBRATED AND UNEQUALED
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
The
FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
FOR
NOVELTY, SUPERIORITY AND EXCELLENCE.
Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
Send for our new Gold Medal Circular.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS
PIANO FORTES.
Highest premium at the American World's Fair.
No. 421 Broome-st., betweet Crosby and Elm sts., N. Y.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

HOLIDAY GIFT PIANOS ELEGANTLY finished in superb rosewood cases, for sale at moderate prices, by
T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st.,
Corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above; inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 39 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing Jan. 2, 1866.
NEW CLASSES for beginners, for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class, afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Munich to suppress her. This was the account of the business given at the time by some newspaper writer, and it was, of course, devoutly believed by the British public. The facts of the case, except so far as that LOLA MONTES was banished from Bavaria, were in every respect different. As related by one of the most eminent of the professors of the Munich University, who were the objects of LOLA's detestation, the circumstances were these. The audacious ballet girl, said to be of Irish parentage, was not only the *chère amie* of the King, but was on such terms with some of the students of the university that not only the university authorities, but scandalized public opinion also, called for her instant banishment. In her wrath she instigated the King to an exercise of royal power which, whether strictly legal or not, was practically outrageous. By a decree he suddenly shut up the university and suspended its professors. Like the act of LOUIS PHILIPPE, by which he forbade the famous "dinner" and lost his throne, the decree of the love-sick Bavarian autocrat set all Munich in such a commotion that nothing but his immediate abdication could save the monarchy. Happily for Bavaria, he had the sense to yield at once. The next heir to the throne quietly took his place, the university professors resumed their functions, and the dancing girl disappeared, shortly afterward to marry a Capt. JAMES, an Englishman. As for the Jesuits, they had nothing whatever to do with the matter, for the very obvious reason that there are no Jesuits at all in Bavaria, and never have been since their society was put an end to by Pope GANGANELLI.

Flunkeyism and Feudalism in Prussia.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 15.

Prussia, faithful to its traditions as a *parvenu* Kingdom, seems bent upon retaining the most foolish and out-of-date ceremonials that were imitated from the ways of the French Court by the founders of her position in Europe. Feudalism had its faults as well as its merits; but it never conceived anything so contemptible or degrading to the character of a man as the flunkeyism that surrounded LOUIS XIV. and symbolized the "divinity that doth hedge a king," by confiding to the nobles of France the august privilege of putting the King's shirt over his royal shoulders. All this is long gone by in France and in England, and of those who attend a royal levee at St. James's Palace, probably few remember that the popular crush of to-day originated, as its name implies, in the services rendered by French peers to French kings when they got out of bed in the morning. But in Berlin it is still the glory of princes and counts to play the lackey at the royal table on the occasion of royal weddings. At the marriage of the Princess ALEXANDRINE, of Prussia, tureens of soup were placed before the King and his family by Prussian nobles, and other duties were fulfilled which show that the Prussian nobility have yet to learn the first elements of that personal self-respect which constitutes a most important element in the security of the aristocracy of England. That a wealthy duke, possessing everything that position and education can bestow, should count it an honor to play at being butler to a king, would seem ludicrous even in the eyes of an English "workingman." There is no disgrace in servitude, when it is a man's lot in life. It means simply that the servant is a poor man and has to work for his living. But this Berlin service is flunkeyism pure and unmitigated. That the English and French ambassadors should not have been admitted to share the dinner of a sovereign thus hedged off from all brotherhood with the rest of mankind was but a result of the same bygone ideas. In the "dark" ages of feudalism, earls and Barons dined at the same table with their household servants, and the modern notion about the divine right of Kings was unknown. Happily, we have long got rid of the notion and its attendant ceremonials in England; though the readers of Miss BURNEY's diary will remember with what painful efforts she strove to persuade herself and her friends that she was something more than an upper lady's maid to Queen CHARLOTTE. We have learnt a good many admirable things from Germany; but GEORGE III.'s was the last reign when educated men and women were expected to perform the menial duties of an etiquette imported from German courts.

Casting Out Devils in India.

From the Carnatic Telegraph.

Casting out devils in India is extensively practiced by the natives; but there is as much difficulty to get at the truth as it is to get the spiritualists, the DAVENPORTS, to declare themselves consummate cheats. We were present a few weeks ago at an exercise of exorcism. The possessed was a young woman of about sixteen, hale and hearty in appearance, and withal "very good looking," as is the expression applied to native women. She was much excited as she accompanied, or rather preceded her exorcist, and broke out occasionally into singing and dancing with an energy and manner which showed that she had no self-control. The party which went with her stopped at a tree on the way, when the exorcist desired her to halt. His command instantly brought her before him, and she rolled on the ground in violent contortions. But it was objected by her father to fix the demon to that tree, and accordingly the exorcist addressed his patient in a tone of sternness to rise and go on further. She did so, and with a running dance to the sound of the tom-tom and the Pujari's hand-drum, she rushed along, seemingly unconscious of all around her. They halted then under a palmira tree, in a desert place, near the foot of a hillock, where the poor girl was desired, to the music of the priest's hand-drum, to balance herself gracefully, and approach the tree. She did so, and then embraced it with a tremor, the effect of compulsion rather free will. The exorcist went through a few strophes of incantatory singing; then taking a few locks of her hair, and knotting them together, he fastened the bunch to the tree by a nail, and then seizing a live cock in one hand over her head, with the other he cut its throat, and shed its blood freely over the stooping stumbling girl. He then cut off her hair, and thus freed her from her fastening to the tree. The blood-stained bunch of hair thus left behind, it is said, detains the devil also, and that he, or a legion thus exorcised, will haunt that tree till her or they shall choose to take possession of some other unfortunate. The girl seemed now weak and exhausted, and could hardly walk forward with a steady pace. She was held by one of the male assistants of the priest, and conducted to a tank, where she was bathed, somewhat like our Baptist sisters, in her clothes, and came out of her own accord, hardly yet in her right mind. But the scene was not over. The Pujari broke a cocoa-nut, and after placing it over the smoke of incense for a little while, he lifted the smoking censor to her with the usual incantatory music and singing. She again gradually lost her consciousness, and swayed to and fro with disheveled locks. Her exorcist demanded of her to tell him her demoniacal name. She sharply turned upon him, and with a scream uttered her name. He then inquired how many devils had possessed her, to which she replied, five. "Have they all taken their departure?" he asked. "Yes," was the reply, and immediately after she ran along, dancing frantically, while the party ran after her to her house, where, after other devilish ceremonies, she recovered consciousness, and the following day was married. We ought to have remarked that the demoniacal possession took place on the first day of her nuptial rites. She is now all right again, and lives happily enough with her young husband.

FOREIGN PERSONAL.

The rumors spread at Paris and Florence, says the *Independence Belge*, of the approaching departure from Rome of the ex-King of Naples, in consequence of the execution of the convention of September, and of his intention to sell the possessions which he still has in Italy, and which the Emperor NAPOLEON secured for him, with the view of settling either in Bavaria or Hungary, are all contradicted at Vienna. According to dispatches received from Baron DE HUBNER, Minister of Austria at Rome, FRANCIS II., far from thinking of quitting that city, has declared that he is so well satisfied with the Holy Father's hospitality that he will never give it up unless compelled to do so. However, in order to render this hospitality less burdensome and less compromising, he has resolved to disavow Neapolitan brigandage. But this disavowal is not direct; it results from a phrase ascribed to him in a letter which the ex-King contemplated sending to Naples with a subscription on behalf of the victims of cholera.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says: "Among the last guests at Compiégne was ALI BEY, who, in talking with the Empress, remarked that he had come to spend his immense fortune in Paris, adding that he was devoting his time chiefly to the reading of romances. Of these he cited, as among the most interesting and best written, the brochure in the form of a letter addressed by an illustrious personage to the Governor-General of Algeria. The Empress then drew ALI BEY's attention to the fact that this illustrious person was listening to them; but ALI BEY maintained his opinion, adding that Europeans, however exalted and intelligent they might be, would never understand Algeria. The Emperor laughed heartily at the frankness of his guest, and appeared to like him the better for it."

A correspondent of the *Temps* states that the peculiar character of the insanity of Dr. JOBERT DE LAMBALLE, the eminent surgeon, is an almost total loss of memory. What he says one minute he has entirely forgotten the next. Several times in the course of the day he will tell his attendants to get his carriage ready, as he has important calls to make. When informed that his carriage is waiting, he will hastily go out, but before he takes ten steps he forgets all about his intended visits, and returns to his room. It is said that Dr. NELATAN will succeed him as surgeon to the imperial family.

The pride of the Esterhazys is brought low, for the Prince has been obliged to dissolve the family body-guard. Formerly—that is, two centuries ago—the princely body-guard consisted of a whole battalion of retainers, but it counted no more than 24 men at the time of its dissolution. Prince PAUL fell into the hands of usurers, who so plundered him that he, for reasons of economy, has migrated to Nuremberg, in Bavaria, where he resides in a house belonging to the Princess, his wife, who is a member of the noble family of Turn and Taxis.

It was the custom in Prussia, whenever Princesses of the royal family married, for the country to make a wedding present to the lady in the form of a few centimes added to the principal taxes. That was called the Princess' impost. The same is to be now suppressed, with reserve to the rights of the Crown, on the occasion of the approaching union of the Princess ALEXANDRINE, the King's niece, with the Prince of MECKLENBURG.

On the authority of the *Patrie*, a statement is given as current in Florence, touching the marriage to come off, in the ensuing month of March, between the heir of Italy's throne, Prince UMBERTO, and the Princess DE LEUCHTENBERG, now residing with her mother in that capital. Her grandfather, Prince EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS, bore the title of "Viceroy d'Italie" under the first empire.

The composer VERDI is now in Paris, superintending the rehearsals of "La Forza del Destino" at the opera. He is said to have two new works ready for representation.

A piece of gossip is afloat in Paris to the effect that Madame DE BOISSY, formerly the Countess GUICCIOLI, has placed in the hands of M. DE LAMARTINE the letters that passed between her and BYRON, with notes of her reminiscences of the author of "Childe Harold."

It may be remembered that GARIBALDI, in declining to sit for the constituency which had elected him, requested that MISSORI, one of his officers, might be returned in his stead; but the latter has refused to accept the candidateship.

The Emperor NAPOLEON lately gave an audience to Capt. MINIE, of rifle celebrity, and it is said approved of a new arm submitted by him, which will probably be adopted for the whole army.

M. GEROME, the well-known French painter, has been elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, by 19 votes against 14. He is only 41, but his name has been in the front rank for the last ten years.

Mlle. THERESA LABLACHE, eldest daughter of M. FREDERIC LABLACHE, and granddaughter of the great basso, has just been married to M. ROKITANZI, a base singer known at the Italian theatres of London.

A great granddaughter of Mrs. SIDDONS has made her *début* on the stage at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, under the auspices of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.

SHIBOLA HIENGUMO KANI, the Japanese Ambassador, has taken his *congés* at Paris, and is about to proceed with his coadjutors and suite to England.

Mr. RUSKIN will bring out a little book with a queer title—*The Ethics of Dust.*

Capt. FOWKES, R. E., the architect of the Exhibition building of 1862, died on the 4th.

It is remarked that not a single Russian has been invited to Compiègne.

Sir HENRY BULWER has gone to Hyères, where he has taken a villa for the Winter.

A statue of the German poet KÖENER was unveiled at Bremen on the 26th ultimo.

The prince of French caricaturists, GAVARNI, is reported to be seriously ill.

It is proposed to erect statues to the great men of France in the Champs Elysées.

Gen. FLEURY has been appointed Master of the Horse to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is well known that the utilization of copper smoke has attracted great attention of late years, and only a few weeks ago particulars were given of a German invention in course of adoption at Messrs. VIVIAN & SONS' works, Swansea, England. Mr. H. H. VIVIAN, M. P., announced at a public meeting since held that he had every confidence in the success of the invention, and that in a short time the copper smoke from his works, which had hitherto been so injurious to the land around, would not only be rendered innoxious, but of great commercial value, by condensing it through various processes to sulphuric acid.

The *Avenir Nationale* of the 7th inst. says: "A series of studies by M. P. LANFREY, which will shortly appear as a volume, with the title of *History of Napoleon I., from his Correspondence and the new Documents*, is being widely read just now in the *Revue Nationale*. Various views in this history having aroused certain susceptibilities, M. CHARPENTIER, the publisher of the *Revue Nationale*, was sent for the other day to the Ministry. It was, moreover, stipulated that the work, which was to have been merely called the *History of Napoleon*, should bear the title of *History of Napoleon I.*"

Bull fights no longer suffice in Spain. A short time ago the Plaza de Toros, at Ubida, was the scene of an entirely new kind of representation. An elephant of the name of *Pizarro* fought bravely against two young bulls. Wounded in the trunk, he at first drew back, hesitated, then seizing one of the bulls by the neck, he sent it rolling away like a ball, and meanwhile crushed the ribs of the other under his enormous feet. The antique sports are thus again the order of the day, elephants now; panthers perhaps soon.

Mr. GRANT DUFF, M. P., proposes in the coming session of Parliament to move for an address to the Crown for a royal commission to inquire into the accuracy of the authorized version of the New Testament, with a view to getting it made more correct. It is now ten years since Mr. JAMES HEYWOOD made a similar motion, which was opposed by the government of the day and lost. Mr. HEYWOOD's motion, however, was not limited to the New Testament, but embraced the whole Bible.

A letter from Rostock, (Mecklenburgh,) in the *People's Gazette*, of Berlin, says: "Our notorious Director of Police, M. BLANK, has just administered the bastonade to several boys of from 12 to 14 years of age, belonging to respectable families of the town, and one of them has received serious injuries. It appears that the lads had been playing on the ground floor of a public building, and had damaged the bottom of a ladder by rolling against it an empty cask which happened to be near. The parents have commenced legal proceedings against the Director."

The *Revue Illustrée* announces that the Senate of Carlsruhe has decided on renewing M. BENAZET's present lease of the gaming-tables in that town, which expires in 1867, for a further term of seven years. The reason assigned for this step is that if public play were to be given up at Baden-Baden, its suppression "would at once have led to the dispersion of the wealthy frequenters of that place, to the profit of the other towns where play is permitted."

The *Moniteur du Clergé* says: "At Havre, a bomb which fell on the church of Notre Dame, in 1757, has been placed on a stone *console* in the Chapel of the Virgin. The projectile bears the following inscription: 'In the bombardment of 1757, this bomb, thrown by the English fleet, fell through the vaulted roof in front of the altar of the Virgin, and remained suspended on a plank without bursting.'"

Three medical students who had been diverting themselves by wrenching off knockers and bell-knobs from the doors of London citizens, have been fined at the Marylebone Police Court. The penalties in which they were mulcted amounted to £24 12s. 6d., which were at once paid. They thus found their favorite amusement rather expensive.

The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* points out a method of curing coryza (cold in the head) with rapidity. It consists in inhaling the tincture of idodine, a vial of which is to be held in the hand and placed under the nose. The warmth of the hand causes the vaporization of the tincture. The inhalations are to be made every three minutes, and soon all symptoms of the malady will disappear.

Two youths in Paris were admirers of an actress at one of the Boulevard theatres. One night, as ill luck would have it, they were both at the theatre, and both flung one franc's worth of flowers to the object of their affectons. The young lady took up only one of the bouquets, whereon the slighted swain called out the favored one and ran him through the body with a rapier.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the French journals: "Archæological discoveries are numerous in the present day. An Italian collector, returning from Egypt, has brought back the statue of no less a personage than Potiphar's wife. An inscription on the base leaves no doubt as to its authenticity. The features are said to be exceedingly ugly."

The statement that a portion of the island of Heligoland had, with a loss of 70 of the inhabitants, been engulfed in the sea, is contradicted. No such occurrence has taken place. The rock in question is not being gradually undermined by the sea, or, at all events, to such a trifling extent that it is likely to exist in its present form for centuries.

The proposal to sell a portion of the garden of the Luxembourg, in Paris, has created quite a commotion among the past and present inhabitants of the Quartier Latin. A petition is being got up against the project, and has been unanimously signed. It is expected that the sale will bring a sum of 30,000,000f. to the government.

According to the *Phare de la Loire*, the Viceroy of Egypt has given to the American mission at Cairo a block of houses worth 200,000f. His Highness is also said to have given the missionaries free passes for the railways, and to have decided that religious journals and books shall not be subject to any tax.

There are in France 18,741,067 women, and 18,645,276 men. Of these 8,579,016 are unmarried, 4,479,850 of whom are women. The number of married men who live with their wives is 7,508,766. The proportion of widows of twenty to widowers of the same age is as 820 to 81.

The *Dublin Express* says there are at the disposal of the British Government in Ireland, about 10,000 men of all arms—comprising 1,270 artillery, with 48 Armstrong guns; 2,280 cavalry, and nearly 7,000 infantry—which can be augmented, if necessary, by the Royal Engineers and military train.

A strange accident has taken place at a public ball in Vienna. An officer became entangled by the crinoline of his partner, and, falling, broke one of his legs; the lady rolling over him in her turn fell on the other leg and fractured it likewise.

It is proposed to open an international theatre in Paris, at which German, English and Italian plays will be performed during the exhibition of 1867. The necessary capital has already been subscribed.

Freedmen Chased by Dogs.

A few weeks ago, Gen. GREGORY—who is agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas—at the close of an address to planters and negroes, telling them of the "new order of things," announced that he would answer any questions put to him. Whereupon a black man came forward and asked if, under the "new order of things," it was permitted to a white man to chase him with dogs? Gen. GREGORY replied that this was contrary not only to the new order of things, but to the laws of Texas. "Well, Sir," said the negro, "there is the man who did it." The man was called up; he came forward readily; he proved to be one of the most prominent men of the county, a large planter; and he did not deny that he had chased the black man with dogs. It was the custom of the country—what would you have?

Thereupon Gen. GREGORY declared the offending planter a prisoner to the military force; and in reply to a writ of *habeas corpus* stated the circumstances, and justified the arrest and detention on the ground that the civil law and its agents would not act in the premises, and that in one way or the other justice must be done.

THE STRONG DIVORCE CASE.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

TEN FOR—TWO AGAINST.

HOW THE JURY SPENT THE DAY.

At 1 o'clock the Jury notified the Judge that the desired to see him. Accompanied by the several counsel, the officers of the court, the reporters and a few hangers-on, the Judge entered the room and opened court. The Jurors are a pale and lanky looking set. Draper was smiling but more quiet than usual. Long, who was really suffering, was pale but jolly. Burke, with his twisted handkerchief, seemed as usual, in a puzzle. Betts had his legs crossed with an air of resignation. Worstell, one of the Grand Jury, was flushed and determined. Smith, bound to win and resolute against odds, sat quiet with lips firmly pressed. Gay and Zeigler looked as though they didn't care a button whether school kept or not. Mackie, wrapped closely in his overcoat, seemed conscious of ultimate success, and Sickles evidently agreeing with him, said not a word. Berry's butter was uppermost in his mind, and well it might be, and Willet, like a well-to-do merchant whose business matters need no particular attention, was curled up in his seat ready for action.

Judge Garvin—It was thought yesterday that you may have misunderstood the charge of the court on the second question. I now charge you distinctly that forgiveness consists in reconciliation, restoration to conjugal rights, reunion, pardon, and that it must be proved by express proof or voluntary cohabitation of the parties with knowledge of the fact. This includes actual intercourse between the parties, unless there is good reason for its non-occurrence. Now in what can the court aid you—is there any question as to law?

A Juror—No, sir.

Judge Garvin—Any question of fact?

A Juror—No, sir; it's solely on matters of evidence—the credibility of witnesses.

Judge Garvin—Well, now, gentlemen, you must remember this is a matter of conscience, and you must stand to what you believe. But you should not let pride of opinion weigh with you. You should reason with each other, and do the best you can to attain the right. But if you are in trouble concerning the credibility of witnesses, the court can't help you. You should take into consideration all the points which bear upon the evidence, and upon the witness, and his appearance. You are the sole judges of the facts in the case.

Juror Burke—There was some of us who believed that there was proof of express forgiveness in this case, but your Honor's ruling has decided us.

Judge Garvin—Well, gentlemen, I will leave you for a while.

Juror Long—It is impossible for us to agree; there are ten men of us who stand as we did when we came into court at 2 o'clock yesterday, and as we did when we went out at 12.

Juror Worstell—Oh, well, we may agree; we have been here too long to separate without a conclusion.

Juror Mackie—I am willing to stay any length of time.

Juror Willets—Oh, yes; let's get a verdict.

Juror Berry—I would like to send some word to my place about my business. [Laughter.]

Juror Long—I ask your Honor to discharge us. I am quite seriously ill and have devoted more time and attention to this case than I would to my own business. We cannot agree—I know we cannot.

Judge Garvin—I'll keep you a little while longer.

The court-room was then cleared. Judge Garvin, with Judges McCunn, Robertson, Monel and Allen, sat and talked in Mr. Hall's office; Mr. McKeon, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Livingston and a score of others accepted the hospitality of Messrs. Vanderwater and Sparks in the Clerk's office, while the weary newspaper men, who for five weary weeks have worked incessantly, brain and body, wandered from place to place, bored by inquisitive questioners, and annoyed at the waste of time.

Again, at 4 o'clock, Judge Garvin was sent for. Mr. Peter Strong, with his brother, walked, pale and nervous, up and down the hall; Mr. Cram, Napoleonic and slightly savage, conferred with the scholarly Robinson near the door, and all waited until Judge Garvin, tired but patient, with benign countenance and dignified mien, came from his room, and court was opened again.

Judge Garvin—The officer says you desire to make a request

Foreman Draper—We desire to see the original letter of Mr. Strong to Mrs. Potter.

Mr. Gerry—Its at my house; I'll send for it. I desire your Honor to charge the jury that if they believe that, from physical causes, the defendant was not in a condition to allow of sexual intercourse between herself and husband, that no such did take place between them subsequent to the 5th of January, 1862; but that after that period they lived together in the same house and openly to the world as husband and wife, and were such in reality without exception; then, that a case of voluntary cohabitation is made out, constituting forgiveness within the statute.

Mr. Cram—I object to your Honor's giving the jury information on points on which they don't require any.

The Jury—We don't need anything but that exhibit; we are all agreed on the other points.

The court then adjourned.

At 5 o'clock the Judge was sent for again. The jury wanted dinner, ten of them were agreed, two of them were not. After a long talk about the possibilities of agreement, ten of the jury agreed to go out to dinner. The other two, Messrs. Long and Willets, being ill, preferring to remain and have lunch brought in.

NO VERDICT AT ONE O'CLOCK THIS (SUNDAY) MORNING.

Judge GARVIN tarried down town last night, until it was made manifest that the jury in the Strong divorce case could not agree, and he then bade the jurors adieu, informing them that he would hold himself ready to respond in the event of a verdict.

THE LANDLORDS OF LEEDS.

The Site of an English City Claimed by American Heirs—Lord Erskine Supposed to Hold the Will of the Devisor—Heirs in New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island, and Elsewhere.

Long ago a Frenchman laid claim to the two Canadas, basing his title on his descent from JAQUES QUARTIER, the French navigator, who, in 1534, raised the standard of France on the banks of St. Lawrence, and claimed the territory for his sovereign. It does not appear that the descendant of QUARTIER ever asked the courts to instate him as landlord of the vast possessions which he claimed; but if he ever did, it is probable that some barrister in the interest of the nation that has squatted on these lands might briefly have alluded to the surrender of Canada to England in 1629, to her reversion to France in 1632, and to final cession to England in 1763. Be this as it may, it is a long, long time since anything has been heard of an individual claimant of the northern shores of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and it is not probable that any individual will again alarm our Canadian neighbors about their tenures, except that personage may be our redoubtable Uncle Sam.

A claim, not for such vast acres as the descendant of QUARTIER demanded, but, nevertheless, for an inheritance of great value was made by the Leigh family in England early in the present century. This claim, also, seems not to have held water; but it is believed to have been well founded notwithstanding. It was for the valuable estate of Stoneleigh, where Lord LEIGH now dwells. There is little doubt in the minds of Englishmen who are conversant with the facts, that the Stoneleigh estate is the rightful inheritance of the Leighs, and that the Lord LEIGH who has possession has no valid title to the domain; but—as so frequently happens in cases of this character—one little link is wanting in the chain of evidence wherewith the Leighs have sought to establish their heirship, and the Leigh who holds the keys of the castle until the claimants find the missing link, may sit at ease.

We have recently heard of yet another claim for a splendid estate; and in this case, also, a link is wanting—a link, however, that the claimants hope to secure—a link which, once found, will put them in possession of the entire leasehold of the flourishing English inland

CITY OF LEEDS.

It is a remarkable fact that in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the navigable river Aire, within two centuries, Englishmen have built a city which now embraces a population of more than two hundred thousand souls—a city containing 140 churches, 150 schools, and 25,000 other edifices—and that to this day not a man nor a corporation within the city limits owns an inch of the land whereon the city sits. The more opulent owners of property in Leeds have often sought to purchase the patent of the lands, and it is not because of a lack of bidders that the site has not been sold by the heirs; for the town is described as being admirably situated in the heart of the inland navigation of the country, and it has been made the point of convergence of a network of railways.

The difficulty which the inhabitants of Leeds have experienced has been the finding of the owners of the soil. Individuals have rented their lots, and corporators their tracts, in Leeds, as far back as their memories serve them, and they have annually paid their moneys to *somebody's* agent, but *whose* agent this person may have been they do not know. He has taken the office which his fathers held before him, and all that he pretends to know of the business is that he is an agent and cannot dispose of the property. He does not profess to know

HOW ALL THIS CAME ABOUT;

but the agents of the heirs, namely—Messrs. COLUMBUS SMITH and GILBERT R. GLADDING, of Providence, R. I.—have pursued the subject with indefatigable industry, and after spending twelve years in ransacking the records of the English towns wherein the devisor's will might have been engrossed, and having searched in both England and America for the original will, they have reached the conclusion that that long-sought document is in the hands of the present Lord ERSKINE, and that it may be obtained from him by the heirs at no distant day.

The estate, which the American heirs style the Ingraham Estate—INGRAHAM being the name of the heir through which they claim inheritance—was the property of JOSEPH WILSON, and in his time was described a fine tract of arable land, six miles in length by two in width. It was devised by WILSON, who died in 1680, to his only daughter, but was entailed to the fourth generation; and, therefore, after the daughter's marriage and emigration to Boston, Mass., the land, which could not be sold, was leased, and has ever since been leased, by her agents during her lifetime, and by the agents of her heirs since the time of her death. An effort to recover the estate, or at least to authenticate the heirs in America, by JEREMIAH INGRAHAM, a grandson of the testator, at the time of the old French war; but he died on shipboard before reaching England, and no further action was taken by the heirs until, in 1803, Capt. INGRAHAM, of the East India service, an heir of the third generation from JOSEPH WILSON, sailed from New-York, taking with him the original will and all the papers thereunto pertaining. Capt. INGRAHAM, being unable to tarry in England, intrusted the papers to Mr. ERSKINE, then an eminent London barrister, who being subsequently made Lord Chancellor of England, notified the heirs that as his office forbade him the pleasure of acting for them, they must employ other counsel. He informed them that the estates were then yielding the agents £40,000 annually.

But Capt. INGRAHAM having died in Madras, and the expenses attending the litigation that the heirs foresaw being onerous, the claimants did not again move in the matter until 1825, when the London newspapers having advertised for the heirs, they deputed one of their number to

PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS.

The agent, on reaching London, learned that the first Lord ERSKINE, to whom Capt. INGRAHAM had intrusted the will and accompanying papers, dying, had transmitted the documents to the son that inherited his title, and that this son was then Minister to Belgium, while the papers were under lock and key in London. The heirs' agent's efforts to get the papers proving abortive, he entered a caveat against any sale of the estate that might be attempted by any person; and this caveat, in the opinion of British lawyers, fully shielded the property from the statute of limitations and rendered seizure by the Crown out of question.

Again the claimants slumbered until 1852, when they entered into an agreement with GLADDING and SMITH, of Providence, and these gentlemen resumed the work. They were courteously received at Brighton by the third Lord ERSKINE, who dallied with them four months and exhausted their patience without once undertaking to search for the papers among his ancestor's effects, which were stored in London. Meantime Messrs. GLADDING and SMITH busied themselves in exploring the records of Yorkshire and of the Doctors' Commons in London, but at length their exchequer being nearly exhausted, they were constrained to return to America. Not despairing of ultimate success, but yet unwilling again to loiter in London awaiting the pleasure of Lord ERSKINE, whom they appear to have provoked to profanity, they resolved not to resume their search during that aged nobleman's lifetime. ERSKINE died in 1857, and the first Lord ERSKINE's papers, still stored somewhere in London, descended to THOMAS AMERICUS ERSKINE, the present inheritor of the first Lord's title.

THE WILSON WILL IS NOT RECORDED,

the present agent for the heirs thinks; for if it were on record in any part of England where the testator would have been likely to take it, Mr. GLADDING could have found it. Moreover, Mr. G. is informed by the Solicitor of the Treasury and at the Petty-Bag Office that the recording of a will devising real estate is not necessary in Yorkshire, and that it is possible that only a copy of the paper was retained in England, while the original will was taken by SARAH WILSON, the only daughter of JOSEPH WILSON, on her voyage to America. That this document is among the papers that have fallen into the hands of the present Lord ERSKINE the heirs here do not doubt; but how many more months Mr. GLADDING—who is now in England renewing the investigation—may be required to rummage old tomes and musty papers, remains for time to disclose.

The American heirs, who dwell in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York City, Brooklyn, and Ulster and Fulton Counties in this State, will find no difficulty in authenticating themselves, nor will the heirs who live in England, whenever Mr. GLADDING shall have exhumed the indispensable will. Nor need they fear—if GLADDING can secure the necessary document—that the property owners in Leeds will draw them into an interminable lawsuit; for the corporations and large owners in that city desire nothing so much as to secure clear tenures to lands which must rise in value with the expansion of the commerce of their thriving city.

DEFALCATION OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

About Forty Thousand Dollars Missing.

Rumors have been in circulation for some days past that one of our city officials had appropriated the funds of the city to his own use, but neither the name of the party nor the amount appropriated was made public. On Friday the Corporation Counsel sent in a communication to the Common Council removing the Public Administrator from office, and stating that the affairs of that bureau required investigation. Suspicion very naturally pointed to the removed official as the defaulter, and yesterday the truth of these surmises was confirmed by the following communication, addressed to the Common Council:

> *To the Common Council of the City of New-York:*
>
> GENTLEMEN: I regret to inform you that the annual report of the Public Administrator for the year 1865, will show a deficit of between $35,000 and $40,000 in that office. This amount has been improperly used by me while holding that office, and was lost in stock speculations in Wall-street.
>
> It is due to the persons employed in the office to say, that they are entirely innocent of any knowledge of the misappropriation of the funds of the office; the defalcation was entirely from the use of securities belonging to various estates which were deposited in the safe in the office, and taken therefrom by me, and hypothecated as margins in stock operations. No person but myself knew that I improperly became possessed of the securities so used, and no living creature has directly or indirectly derived any pecuniary or other advantage from my improper use of the securities.
>
> I have assigned all my property and effects, together with the property of my wife, to a trustee in trust: first, to pay my bondsmen; second, the balance to be paid to the City of New-York toward liquidating the deficiency (over the amount of my official bond) which will appear upon the settlement of my accounts.
>
> Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> R. B. BRADFORD,
>
> Late Public Administrator.

Dr. BRADFORD was appointed to his office on the 1st of January, 1863, on giving bonds for the sum of $10,000. The bond was signed by Judge WELCOME R. BEEBE and JOHN H. MCCUNN. Last year a new bond was given, signed by Judge BEEBE and Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN. Whether any of the defalcations took place during the term of the first bond is not known, but if so, of course the signers of that bond will be held responsible. It is thought that the city will suffer but a small loss, if any.

Dr. BRADFORD is quite a young man, of fine personal appearance, and a Virginian by birth. He run for the Assembly in the Seventeenth District at the late election, and was defeated by the Union candidate, Mr. CHARLES E. JENKINS.

The affairs of the bureau will be investigated by Ex-Judge MURRAY HOFFMAN. The Common Council have also appointed a Committee of Investigation. Gen. H. E. DAVIES has been selected by Mr. O'GORMAN to fill the office of Public Administrator after the 1st of January next.

The Revenue Cutter James Campbell.

This vessel is stationed at New-London, Conn., and is one of the most efficient in the service. During the past four months she has boarded and examined 786 vessels of all classes, 25 of which have been required to pay a fine, on account of having incorrect manifests. The laws regarding manifests is very rigidly enforced, by order of the department. All vessels from foreign ports and from the frontier are thoroughly examined. Within the last two months the *Campbell* has made four important seizures of vessels from the West Indies and from New-Brunswick, for violation of the United States Revenue Law. These vessels contained a large quantity of brandy, rum, bay rum, cigars, coffee and tamarinds, all of which will be sold at public auction during the next month. Smuggling is carried on to a great extent along the coast, and this and other vessels are doing their best to break up the illicit traffic. The revenue service at present consists of 34 vessels, which are stationed all along the coast, from Maine to Oregon. The officers of the *James Campbell* are as follows: Captain, JOHN CARSON; First Lieutenant, H. D. Hall; Second Lieutenant, C. B. Barlow; Third Lieutenant, John W. Page.

THE KETCHUM DEFALCATION.

The Prisoner Sentenced to a Term of Four Years and Six Months.

RECORDER HOFFMAN'S REMARKS.

EFFORTS TO PROCURE A PARDON.

Yesterday being the last day on which Recorder HOFFMAN occupies a seat on the bench, EDWARD B. KETCHUM, indicted for forgery and embezzlement, was arraigned for sentence. The prisoner entered the court room about noon, accompanied by his father, two or three of his brothers, his counsel, ex-Judge ALLEN, and the counsel of the firm of KETCHUM & Co. Young KETCHUM was deadly pale, and he had evidently suffered intense mental anguish, but he betrayed no trepidation. The friends of the prisoner were deeply affected, his father being quite overcome by emotion.

District-Attorney HALL moved for sentence.

Ex-Judge ALLEN, counsel for KETCHUM, then rose to move for a postponement of sentence. He said he had been requested to read an affidavit of Mr. BANGS, containing some very important reasons why this course should be taken. He then read a voluminous affidavit giving a statement of the cases in which KETCHUM's evidence would be of importance, and concluding as follows:

> Deponent further says that on the examination which has already taken place as aforesaid in said action, No. 4, the said EDWARD B. KETCHUM has testified under oath in substance: That the amount of assets already lost to said KETCHUM, SON & CO., by means of operations of said EDWARD B. KETCHUM prior to Aug. 1, 1865, was upward of two millions of dollars; that the amount of outstanding stock contracts in which he, the said EDWARD B. KETCHUM, was concerned on Aug. 14, 1865, was upward of fourteen millions of dollars; that deponent does not know where to obtain the necessary information upon which to advise the said assignees concerning many alleged rights and liabilities of the estate in their hands without constant resort to the said EDWARD B. KETCHUM for information as occasion arises from time to time; that deponent has exerted himself diligently and in good faith to get all pending litigation into such a position as to enable deponent either to take the evidence of the said EDWARD B. KETCHUM at the earliest possible moment after the service of a complaint when it could legally be taken, or to dispense altogether with the necessity of relying upon his evidence.
>
> Deponent further says that, in naming the litigation in which the said estate is now involved, has only referred to cases in which he regards the evidence of the said EDWARD B. KETCHUM as material; that other suits are pending for and against the said estate in which deponent does not regard the evidence of the said EDWARD B. KETCHUM as being material to either party.

Mr. BANGS said the application was made entirely in view of the interests of the assignors of the estate of KETCHUM, and not with any desire to interfere with the proposed punishment of the prisoner. The counsel did not consider that he was asking anything that could be understood in the light of a favor to young KETCHUM. It had been announced that no deduction of punishment would be made on account of any time that should pass before sentence. It appeared, however, that the prisoner has already been the author of very serious losses to his connections, and their interests, with those of two hundred other persons, were depending upon his knowledge and testimony. For the court to deprive the firm with which he had been connected of the advantage of his testimony would be to subvert the ends of justice which the laws were enacted to subserve.

Mr. BANGS then read an affidavit of WALTER W. PHELPS, to show that $50,000 was to be taken in a particular case from the firm unless KETCHUM's testimony could be obtained. Mr. PHILLIPS followed with some remarks.

After some further argument, Mr. HALL renewed his motion for sentence, saying that all offences involved misfortunes to others besides the criminals.

THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

Recorder HOFFMAN denied the motion for a postponement of the sentence, saying that the interests of the State required that sentence should now be passed.

EDWARD KETCHUM advanced to the bar.

The Clerk of the Court then asked—"What have you now to say why judgment should not be pronounced against you?"

KETCHUM replied in a full voice: "Nothing."

The Recorder then passed sentence as follows:

"I have given your case, EDWARD B. KETCHUM, most anxious and careful consideration; not because I ever doubted what the interests of society required or duty demanded of me, but for the reason that I well knew that many gentlemen of high character and of excellent judgment entertained views entirely at variance with my own.

Occupying as you did an exalted position among the business men of this great commercial city; commanding as you did unlimited confidence and credit; possessed as you were of great wealth and influence, you became involved in speculations as vast as they were dangerous and ruinous; and then, to save the financial ruin of yourself and house, which seemed imminent, you did what no one of inferior position or credit could have done, raised immense sums of money upon paper which you forged, the genuineness of which no one doubted, simply because you presented it.

It was the every day-story, varying only from other stories in the magnitude of the forgeries and the greatness of your fall, and you gave a shock to credit and to confidence from which the business interests of the city did not readily recover.

Your friends and those who ask for you the mercy of the court, say you were laboring under a mania. But every man whose personal sympathies do not to some extent warp his judgment knows that it was no other mania than that which seizes on every man who commits a crime in order to avert a personal calamity which he cannot endure to meet.

If, sitting here as a judge, I should mitigate your punishment for any of the reasons assigned, or because hearts are aching and fainting, or because of my own personal sympathies with those who mourn for you, I should feel that every sentence I had passed upon a first offender had been a wrong, and that I was indeed a "respector of persons."

It is my duty so to administer the law that all men may feel and know that none are beyond either its protection or its power.

It may well be, as claimed by your friends, that if you were permitted to go free, you would soon be able to redeem your reputation and reëstablish your position. But if this court should yield to their application, it would be an official declaration that men of influence and station could offend against the laws without the fear of punishment.

Public interests and necessities demand that the penalties of violated law should be visited upon the offender by way of example as well as of punishment.

If you had been put upon trial upon all the indictments brought against you, the term of your imprisonment would have extended through the greater part of your life.

The District-Attorney has vindicated the law by arraigning you upon one to which you have pleaded guilty, with full knowledge of the consequences.

Upon that plea the extreme punishment is five years' imprisonment. The law, however, directs that the term of imprisonment shall not expire during the Winter months.

In discharge, therefore, of my duty, I must pronounce the sentence of the court, which is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison for the period of four years and six months."

The prisoner was then removed from the court-room. It is said that several influential gentlemen are endeavoring to procure a pardon for him.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Defalcation of a City Official—The Widening of Ann and Fulton Streets—The Foundling Hospital—A New Railroad—Adoption of the Ordinance Making Additional Appropriations for 1865—Adjournment Sine Die.

This board met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Jones in the chair.

A communication was received from the late Public Administrator, stating that he had wrongfully appropriated about $40,000 belonging to his bureau, and had lost the amount in stock speculations. (The communication will be found in another column.)

A special committee was appointed to investigate the facts.

The resolution directing the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, said streets when so widened to be called "New-Broadway," was concurred in.

The resolution appropriating the buildings and ground at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, for the use of a foundling hospital, (amended by the other board so as to include the whole building,) was concurred in.

The ordinance making additional appropriations for the year 1865 was received from the other board, who declined to concur in the amendments made by this board.

Mr. RYERS said he hoped the ordinance would not be concurred in. The items struck out by this board were such as ought not to be provided for.

Mr. SHANNON said the money would have to be paid, whether the ordinance was concurred in or not. The parties interested could easily get their money by bringing suits against the city.

On motion of Alderman MOORE, the paper was referred to a committee of conference, Messrs. MOORE, SHANNON and RYERS being designated as such committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. VAN VOORHIS granting the High Bridge Railroad Company the right to construct and operate a railroad on Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through Manhattan-street and Bloomingdale Road to High Bridge.

Alderman JEREMIAH moved to strike out the names of the grantees, and to sell the franchise to the highest bidder, which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

A resolution increasing the salaries of the Messengers in the Finance Department to $1,500 was concurred in.

A resolution to donate the sum of $10,000 to St. Mary's Parochial School was lost.

A committee was then announced from the Board of Councilmen, who announced that the board was ready to adjourn.

The Chairman said the Board of Aldermen would communicate with the other board hereafter.

A resolution in favor of widening Morris-street was presented and subsequently withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. JONES, a committee was appointed to wait on the Board of Councilmen and inform them that this board was about to adjourn *sine die*, and Messrs. Jeremiah, McKnight and Shannon were appointed as such committee.

A committee comprising Messrs. Ryers, Kelly and Norton were appointed to wait on the Mayor.

The list of Commissioners of Deeds, as amended by the other board, was taken up and concurred in.

The committee appointed to wait on the Mayor here reported that they had had an interview with his Honor, and that he had requested them to ask the board to reconsider their action in regard to the resolution for the widening of Morris-street, the mercantile interests of the city requiring the passage of the resolution.

The report was accepted and the committee was discharged.

The report of the Conference Committee on the ordinance making additional appropriations for 1865 was taken up. The committee report that they were unable to agree on the following items: sewerage system, $20,000; railing for Madison-square, $20,000; station-house in Thirty-second Precinct, $40,000; judgments, $32,890.

The report of the committee was adopted as was also the ordinance itself.

The usual complimentary resolutions to the President, MORGAN JONES, the clerks, the reporters, &c., were adopted, and the board adjourned *sine die*.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Appointment of a New Clerk—Railroad Grants—Adjournment of the Board Sine Die.

The board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. JAMES HAYES in the chair.

A resolution appointing a Sergeant-at-Arms for the Mayor's office, with a salary of $1,500 a year, was concurred in.

Mr. EDWIN M. HAGGERTY offered his resignation as a member of the board, which was accepted.

Mr. JAMES M. SWEENEY sent in his resignation as clerk of the board, which was also accepted.

A resolution was then adopted appointing Mr. HAGGERTY clerk of the board.

The list of Commissioners of Deeds for the year 1866 was amended and returned to the other board.

A resolution was offered, giving to JOHN T. MILLS the right to run accommodation conveyances daily upon Broadway, the Third, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth avenues, Astor-place, Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, and to connect with the ferries leading to Brooklyn, by running through Fulton, Wall and Whitehall streets to the East River, provided that said MILLS provide and run adequate vehicles and pay to the city annually ten per centum of the net profits arising therefrom, and a license fee of not over $25 on each vehicle; and further, provided, that no fare shall be charged to a passenger who is not seated, and that no higher rate of fare shall be charged to any passenger than is now charged by other conveyance companies; and further, provided, that said Mills acknowledge his acceptance of the grant on or before the 1st of January next.

The resolution was adopted, but subsequently was reconsidered and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The resolution from the other board, granting to the High Bridge Railroad Company the right to operate a line of road in the upper part of the city, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The usual complimentary resolutions were passed to the officers of the board, and the board then adjourned *sine die*.

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court—Dec. 29.

THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING THE YEAR.

The December term of the Surrogate's Court adjourned yesterday. Every case ready for trial during the year 1865 has been tried, and every case except two submitted to the Surrogate for decision has been decided. The Surrogate, in going to Albany to attend to his duties as a member of the Legislature, leaves a clean calendar. Such a phenomenon as a court without business is without precedent.

The following are decisions of contested cases on the Surrogate's calendar for December, and tried on issues of fact during the present month: Will of Wm. Garvey, deceased; will admitted to probate. Letters testamentary on the will of Mary Kenworthy, deceased; letters issued. Will of John Kane, deceased; will admitted to probate. Administration of the goods, &c., of Bridget Davis, otherwise Adelia Ross; letters to alleged husband revoked; deceased declared unmarried. Will of Antoinette Wagner, deceased; new will propounded for probate; this case stricken from the calendar. Will of John Gardu, deceased; will rejected. Will of Annie S. Newton, deceased; will rejected. Will of Moritz S. Bandman, deceased; will admitted.

The following is a summary of the business done at the Surrogate's Court and office for the year 1865: Wills offered for probate, 585; wills contested on probate, 59; wills admitted, 524; letters testamentary granted, 524; letters of administration granted, 1,526; letters of guardianship granted, 817; letters of collection granted, 11; cases of administration contested, 43; cases of guardianship contested, 17; certificates of letters testamentary issued, 936; certificates of letters of guardianship issued, 72; certificates of letters of administration issued, 288; copies of records made and delivered, 662; Returns made to the General Term of the Supreme Court on Appeals, 7; applications made by executors, administrators and guardians to settle their accounts, 325; Applications made by parties interested to compel executors, administrators, and guardians to account, 175: orders entered compelling executors and administrators to return inventories, 612; accounts of Executors and Administrators finally settled, 307; general orders entered, 512; amount of fees collected and paid into the County Treasury, $17,758 67.

Some 300 wills still remain unrecorded, and the minutes of the Surrogate's Court are in arrear, and this is the only work incompleted at the close of the present year, which fact is due to the inadequacy of the clerical force allowed the Surrogate by the Board of Supervisors.

We are assured by Mr. Surrogate Tucker, that the amount of fees received by him, and paid over to the County Treasury, equals, as it did in 1864, the expense of the office to the county.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following is a list of the names of the testators in the wills admitted to probate during the past week: Chas. Brown, Mrs. Grace Seixas Cohen, Martha L. Townsend, Mary Parshall, Ann Eliza Jones, Wm. Kirrigan, Mary M. Ward, Jane E. Bromley. In these there are no bequests of interest to the public.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration have, during the week ending Dec. 29, been granted as follows:

Name of Deceased.	To whom Granted.
John F. Dankmeyer	Frederica Dankmeyer.
Alexander Morrison	Sarah Morrison.
Adolphe Chabriel	Adrienne Chabriel.
Thos. S. Murphy	Mary Murphy.
Ann Murray	Michael Murray.
Thomas Hawkins	Michael Hawkins.
James Hughes	Ann Campbell.
Edward E. Graham	Graham Daves.
James T. Barker	Caroline D. Barker.
Andrew F. Fuller	Amanda M. F. Wescott.
Phebe F. Lawson	Sarah Tyler.
Ann Schroder	John Schroder.
Matthias Wagner	Theresa Wagner.
John Noonan	Catharine Quinn.
Jonathan Wilt	Eliza Wilt.
John H. Zimmermann	Andrew Zimmermann.
John R. Terhune	Mary A. Terhune.
James Kilt	Marcella Kilt.
Lawrence Brower, Jr.	Robert Brower.
Catharine Christie	Alexander B. Christie.
Rose Flanagan	Kiernan Flanagan.
Robert McGee	Hannah McGee.

GUARDIANSHIP.

The following persons have been appointed to the guardianship of infants: Mary Kane, John Ypes, Patrick Hourihan, Thomas Moran, Erastus C. Benedict, Ellen Wilson, Christian C. Ross.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—DEC. 29.

By Justice Barnard.

Ignatz J. De Wallace vs. Margaret De Wallace; judgment of divorce granted on report of referee. Mary E. Behan *vs.* Wm. J. Behan; motion denied. F. Werner *vs.* A. C. Lindenan; motion granted. Quackenboss *et al. vs.* N. P. Haven; motion granted. The People ex rel. John J. McLaren *vs.* M. T. Brennan, &c.; motion for mandamus granted. The People ex rel. Spencer Gregory *vs* The Same; motion for mandamus granted. The Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company *vs.* The Long Island Railroad Company; motion denied. In the matter of the petition of Edward B. Wesley et al.; order granted. John L. Smith *vs.* Frederick Terhune; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Barbour.

The French Church, &c., *vs.* John J. Burmier; order granted. Sarah A. Rogers *vs.* C. Redmeyer, &c.; order granted. John Davenport, &c., *vs.* Henry Monheimer; order granted. Alexander Black *vs.* Henry Fisk, &c.; order granted. The Metropolitan Bank *vs.* Freeman Orne; order appointing receiver granted. The same *vs.* Thomas E. Smith, &c.; motion denied. Benjamin J. H. Trask, Jr., *vs.* the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, (two suits;) order of discontinuance granted. John C. Wilmerding *vs.* Peter R. Mumford; order granted. Stuart Guym *vs.* the Insulation Telegraph Company, &c.; injunction dissolved. William Fish *vs.* Isaac Jacobsohn; order granted. Fayette Byington *vs.* Anson Hause, &c.; order granted. Thomas E. Bennett, as Receiver, &c., *vs.* Adolphus Andreas et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 30—*In steamship America, for Bremen*—Dr. Abm. R. Vannest, New-York; Mrs. Eudora Haihmann and 3 children, Louisville; Dr. W. Schellenberg, Dr. Guido Katzenmeyer, Mrs. Sarah N. Wyse, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Carl M. Mayer, Philadelphia; Dr. Jul. Lubarsch, lady, child and servant, Chicago; Abr. Gutmann, New-York; John D. Husing, San Francisco; Bernh. Loth, Cincinnati; B. Gutmann, New-York; E. Gauffreteau, Greenville, N. C.; Samuel Karples, Detroit; Aug. Minke, California; K. Schiff, Plattsburgh; F. Borchers, San Francisco; Albert Kramer, Nashville; John Frohlich, St. Louis; M. Rosenberg, Wisconsin; Ph. Ascher, New-York; Dr. J. Zahn, Chicago; Joseph Laridon, Mrs. A. Bunting, all of New-York; Miss M. Dieckmann, Bremen; Ed. Delabarre, Holyoke; Henry Hubert, Louisville; Paul Kolbe, New-York; H. Vegesack, Menko Minko, New-York; Ed. Noltenius, New-York, and 59 in the steerage—Total, 96.

DEC. 30—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Miss Seel, of New-York; John Johnston and wife, of Detroit; Mr. Woods, of Hamilton; Henry Norris, Chas. P. Willis, wife and two children, Capt. Dr. Arey, Thomas Lunrey, E. T. Ludgate, and others in the steerage.

DEC. 30.—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool*—Mr. John Booth, Mr. Wm. Buchan, Mr. Mayer, Miss Mayer, Mr. Adolph Renaud, Mr. Z. Meloerton, Mrs. Meloerton, Mr. Daniel Card, Mr. Geo. Boro, Mr. W. Herrington, Mr. Geo. Henderson, Mrs. Herrington, Mr. John Davy, Mr. Thos. Smith, Mrs. McAdam, Mr. Francis Lighttoot, Mr. John P. Roe, Mr. Henry Hall, and 80 in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador for Savannah.—Wm. H. Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roogles, J. Halsey, wife and sister, N. P. Crowell, Mr. Hoffman, Mary E. Smith and brother, Granville Smith, A. G. Bishop, H. D. Cooper, Samuel Miller, Mrs. Whitaker, Capt. A. G. Holloway, Miss Hatch, E. F. Hastings, Otto Bellois, C. P. Munsell, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Foote, Dr. H. M. Smith, E. Russell, G. W. Chapin, Mr. Thalheimer, Lieut. Forbes, Wm. Murdoch, T. M. Allen, E. M. Carry and friend, J. S. Little, Margaret Sexton, A. T. Blackman, O. Blackman, Commodore Tatnall and daughter, Lieut.-Col. D. C. Poole, Capt. F. Moselbach, Dr. H. S. Bacon, Lieut. Brownson, wife and child; Lieut. Everson, J. L. Greenman, J. E. Cook, J. Osgood, J. F. Woods and wife, M. G. Spalding and wife, Miss Moore, Miss Thurston, C. Kenworthy, N. W. Carter, T. W. McFarland, John Scudder, W. H. Ambrose, J. Meserole, C. W. Clark, J. T. Ogden, J. Nickles, E. T. Jones and daughter, Mrs. Obed C. VanDyck, F. W. Gilbert, A. L. Scribner, S. Wilson, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Smithson, Henry Moore and wife, J. H. Crocker, O. W. Harper, J. Williams and brother, and 20 in the steerage.

In Steamship Neshannock for New-Orleans—Geo. F. Browning and lady, A. L. Banont, A. L. Marks, F. M. Higgins, C. H. Jordan, J. W. P. Roberts, W. H. McClellan, Capt. T. G. Monroe, Ezra Morse, W. Smith, R. M. Wilbur, Mrs. John Smith, Louis Claan, J. Ingles, A. D. Atkinson, D. G. Burnett, Mrs. A. Sturdivant and 2 children, Mrs. Anna Sedler, Mrs. C. Melville, Mrs. Margaret Bilantack, Surgeon Lathrop, Conteaux, H. G. Sloane, Ph. Dater, Lieut.-Col. P. Van Astyne and lady, J. E. Martin, Mrs. C. H. Howard, Mrs. Glasson, F. A. Stearns and lady, Mrs. Zetaga, nurse and child, Geo. E. Briggs, M. S. Bailey, J. S. Warren, Chas. W. Little, Jas. Adams, John Foster, Wm. Bell, John Barns, Aug. Swartz, P. G. Moore, H. Harris and lady, Hon. H. Schank, H. P. Vaughan, Geo. H. Atwater and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets....... 4 42 | Moon sets.... 6 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 42 | Gov. Island. 7 31 | Hell Gate.... 8 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; J. L. Smallwood, Gift, Apalachicola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sea Gull, Foster, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Leo, Merrill, Savannah, Murray & Nephew; America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; E. B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Nightingale, Bunker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Bosphorus, (Br.,) Alexander, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, Arthur Leary; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard; Dacotah, Jones, Mobile, Murray & Nephew; Neshannock, Winchester, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Fairfax, Winters, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Costa Rica, Harris, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; R. R. Cuyler, Dollard, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary.

Steamers Kennebec, Edmonds, Philadelphia, Thorn & Tobias; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Fanny Cadwallader, Young, Baltimore; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Uncle Joe, Sewell, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Grahams Polly, Burgess, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson; J. A. Stamler, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Oder, (Hamb.,) Winjen, Antwerp, Kunhardt & Co.; Louis Henry, (Brem.,) ——, Marseilles, Ruger Bros.; Matador, (Brem.,) Kemme, Antwerp, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Rolling Wave, Hall, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Alice, (Br.,) Alpe, Kingston, Koop, Satterlee & Co.; Mary Ann, (Br.,) Bartaby, Santiago, via St. Marys, Ga., C. A. De Wolf; Amos M. Roberts, Doak, Matanzas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Staler, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; N. Stowers, Stowers, Cardenas, Dallett & Co.; Escape, (Br.,) Adams, Jersey, J. C. McArthur; Almata, (Br.,) Asmus, Nuevitas, Miller & Houghton; Abby Thaxter, Walker, Arroyo, P. R., Burdett & Everitt; Alexandra, (Br.,) Goldsmith, St. John, N. F., Bruce & McAuliff; Stadt Bessel, (Brem.,) Wallrafe, Hamburg, Ruger Bros.; La Creole, (Hol.,) Campbell, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Edgett, Hillsboro, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Hudson, Peabody, Mystic, H. S. Rackett & Co.; R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Norah, Clarkson, Apalachicola, Symes, Chase & Co.; Dundee, (Br.,) Loomis, San Juan, Nic., Pennington & Co.; S. P. Adams, Talbott, Jacksonville, Peck & Church; Nellie Tarbox, Pendleton, Wilmington, Murray & Nephew; Conneaut, Sawyer, Fernandina, Simpson & Clapp; Gen. Banks, Ryder, Belize, Am. & Hond. Co.; Emma J. Gott, Lavendar, Black River, Jam., J. Douglass; Mattie Holmes, Tapley, Arroyo, P. R., Holyoke & Murray.

Arrived.

Steamship Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Fairfax, Winters, Alexandria, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Ship Helen R. Cooper, Sullivan, Shields 58 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Dec. 14, no lat., &c., signalized ship Humboldt, bound E.

Bark Sir Geo. F. Seymour, (of Bermuda,) Watlington, St. Johns, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. The schr. Wm. Steers, for Halifax, sailed the day previous.

Bark Marie, (Fr.,) Dardy, Marseilles 62 ds., with mdse. to Baetjer & De Vertu.

Bark Golden Fleece, ——, Martinico Dec. 16, with molasses, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig H. F. Burton, (Br.,) Burton, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Henry Laurens, Squires, Nassau 11 ds., with mdse. to T. A. R. Webster & Co. Had heavy weather, split sails.

Brig Grace Worthington, (of Belize, Hond.,) Moulton, Vera Cruz 23 ds., in ballast to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Burke, Dorchester, with building stone to master.

Brig Lisbon, Burgess, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Kildar, (Br.,) Smith, Providence.

Schr. W. D. Bedford, (of Arichat,) Landrey, Halifax 15 ds., with fish to B. F. Small & Co. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Schr. Mary Dill, (Br.,) Dill, Cornwallis 20 ds., with potatoes to C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Brewster, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Merritt, from wreck of French brig Prosper, at Sandy Hook.

Schr. Anna Myrick, Stevens, Provincetown, in ballast to master.

Schr. Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Horton, N. S., 9 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Warrenton, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ethelinda, Ellis, Gloucester, via New-London, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 12 ds., with mdse. to James Rackett & Sons.

Schr. New-York, Seabury, Boston 12 ds., with mdse. to James Rackett & Sons.

Schr. Forest, Perrell, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. P. L. Whiton, Rich, Provincetown.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Jones, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. M. Dyer, Harding, Boston, for Washington.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, ——, Gloucester.

Schr. Stephen G. Hart, Wall, Providence.

Schr. Halo, Hawes, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Ann, Bryant, Newburgh, for Providence.

Schr. Nellie D., Studams, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Yarmouth, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Jane House, Overton, Galveston.

Schr. Plow Boy, Willet, Boston.

Sloop Martha Cecelia, Brown, from the wreck of Fr. brig Prosper, at Sandy Hook.

WIND—N. E., strong breeze, with snow.

Most of the steamers advertised to sail to-day will probably be detained by the storm.

Sailed.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Hansa, Britannia, Etna, Virginia, Bosphorus, J. L. Smallwood, Quaker City, Emily B. Souder, Gen. Sedgwick, Euterpe, Dacotah, El Cid, Lucy, Costa Rica, Neshannock, R. R. Cuyler, Leo, San Salvador, Nightingale, Starlight.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 30—Arr. brig Trinidad, from Havana.

Notice to Mariners.

AMERICA—COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FRYING-PAN SHOAL LIGHT-VESSEL.

Notice is hereby given that the light-vessel has been reëstablished off the end of Frying-pan Shoals, off Cape Fear, North Carolina. This vessel is schooner-rigged, the hull painted yellow, with the words "Frying-pan Shoals," painted in large black letters, on each side; lower masts yellow, topmasts white, day-marks black, (one on each mast.) The soundings, in approaching the Cape Fear Shoals from the eastward, are regular, but from the westward irregular. The lights are fixed white lights, (one on each mast,) at an elevation of 40 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of 12 miles. The vessel is moored in 10 fathoms water, and in lat. 33 35 (00) N., lon. 77 50 (00) W. of Greenwich. By order.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1865.

Spoken, &c.

A. J. Ross—brig, from Havana for Portland, no date, lat. 24 52, lon. 81 40.

Concord—bark, from Havana for Portland, no date, lat. 26 57, lon. 82 55.

Foreign Ports.

At Martinico, Dec. 16, schr. Eleanor, McPherson, ldg. for New-Orleans, to sail on the 20th; schr. Zappha, for New-York in 3 days.

At St. Johns, P. R., Dec. 17, bark Waredale, for Baltimore in 3 days.

At Vera Cruz, Dec. 23, barks Rapid and Caro, discharging.

RHEUMATISM
INSTANTLY CURED BY
ANALGESIQUE.
GOUT, NEURALGIA AND HEADACHE
CURED BY
ANALGESIQUE.
THOUSANDS BEAR TESTIMONY
OF THE
MAGIC POWER
OF ANALGESIQUE.
All druggists keep it.
SAYRE & CO.,
No. 484 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A SUITABLE PRESENT to a gentleman who smokes is a Meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder ed genuine, at
POLLAK &
Meerschaum Man
No. 692 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 719,
72, 7, 37, 62, 23, 59, 63, 15, 17,
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 720, Dec
18, 66, 12, 43, 68, 31, 10, 69, 73,
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 619,
28, 6, 61, 14, 65, 35, 46, 32, 1, 5
SHELBY—CLASS No. 620, Dec.
NOT DRAWN TO-NIGHT
JOSEPH BATES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY
Price $30 in currency. Orders rec
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE
IES sent free, by addressing
SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY
Paid in gold; information furnished
paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold
TAYLOR & CO.
No. 16 Wall